John Died 3/3 Thank PENNY ILLUSTRATED

No. 49.-Vol. I. New Series.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

ONE PENNY.



Aotes of the Meek

About two o'clock on Sunday a'ternoon, loud cries of murder were heard from a house in Jonanna-street a narrow thereughfare in Lower March New-out, Lambeth The house was in the occupation of a man and his wife, named Weston. The man was a vendor of exis and dogs meat. Police constable Cottrell of the Notivition, who was on duty close by, specify entered the house, and, passing through the front shop found in the room behind, the woman, Mrs. Weston, bealing her husband violently ab ut his he ad, and snocking it against a chest of drawegs. The man was found to be by this time perfectly insensible, and lying on the floor. The woman was forthwith taken into custody, and surgical assistance sent for. Mr. Wakem, the divisional surgeon of police promaily at nied, and after making a careful examination, pronounced that the man was dead. The body was also examined by Dr. Donahoo. The prisoner was removed to the Tower-street Police Station, where Mr. Inspec or Young received the charge. It appears that the woman, who is notorious in the neighbourhood as a drunken virage of the worst description, was quarrelling with her husband, an event of frequent occurrence. She was intoxicated at the time she was arrested, and it being the opinion of the police that she was suffering from delifting tramens, orders were given that she should be carefully looked to. She made no remark in reply to the charge. Some time since, in a drunken fit, she stabbed her husband with a hulfe. The magistrate ramanded her more than once, but the husband, who after some time recovered from his wound, would not appear to prosecute, and she was discharged. The police have frequently been obliged to interfere to quelit disturbances between her and her husband. It is state i by the neighbours that she has been heard to samore than once that she would "do for him."

On Monray night, between eight and nine o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. James, green gracer and fishmong r, No 6, New Kent-road, a few doors from the Elephant and C

manger, No 6, New Kenteroad, a few coors from the Elephant and Carle, which resulted in the total destruction of the house and the whole of its convents. The fire, which broke out on the second floor was first discovered by some persons from the roof of one of the Metropolitan Radway omnibuses, which happened to be passing at the time and who at once gave the slarm. Some time elapsed before the arrival of the engines, and when they got to the scene of conflagration the whole of the house was in flames from top to bottom. During the progress of the fire the flames could be distinctly seen from the street successively laying hold of the furniture in the front rooms on the first and second floors, and owing to their rapidity nephron could be saved. The loss will be above.

ture in the front rooms on the first and second floors, and owing to their rapidity nothing could be saved. The less will be heavy, as it is believed the occupants of the house were uninsored.

On Saturday, at a meeting of Kent county magistrates, held at Greenwich, application was made on behalf of Mr Sefton Parry, of the Royal Princess's Theatre, for a license for a newly erected theatre in the town of Greenwich, contiguous to the railway station. The magistrates agreed to grant the licence, and the theatre, which is capable of seating one thousand persons, is amounced for opening on the 23rd inst. Greenwich has not possessed a theatre for about thirty years, at which period a former theatre was destroyed by fire.

THE ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND.

THE recent naval engagement between the austrians and the Daner, of whi h we have given particulars, and also an illustra-Danes, of whi h we have given particulars, and also an illustration is our present number, has again brought the little island of Paligolaud before the public. The engagement alluded to took place about six miles from this place, and after the defeat by the Danes of the Austrian and Prussian vessels, the latter made for the harbour of Heligoland for projection. This island belongs to Great Britain. The name sixuthes in German "sacred land," or "holy land;" and the place is said to have been, in bygone ages, the residence of the chief of the North Frieslanders, and the seat of worship of a Saxon deity rejoicing in the name of Phorea. The Island was anyently of a greater extent than at present, but the encroachments and washing of the waters have reduced it to its now limited extent, which is only a mile and a-half in breadth. In 17-14 it was annexed by Denmark, and remained subject to that Power till 1817, when, in our war with the Danes, it was taken by a small squadron, and converted into a depot for merchandise to be smuggled into continental ports, from which English commerce was then excluded by the Emperor Napileon. At the peace of 1-14 the British Government thought fit to re sin possession of the island, in consideration of its two excellent harbours.

island, in consideration of its two excellent harbours. The rown consists of two ports, the upper and lower. On the upper are the p included lidings—the governor's house, church, highthouse, &r. On the lower, the hotel and the fishermen's hous. The inhabitants, numbering about 2 000, subsist principally by fishing and acting as pito's. There is searcely a tree or shrub on the island; and surf, wood, and vegetable are brought from Cuxhaven and Hamborgh (from which later place it is reached in about eight; hours), in enchange for fish. The women cultivale the soil for the small quantity of cats and barley produced, and they find a few bundred sheep.

During the Russian war, Heligoland was converted into a military station by the English, chiefly for the foreign legion.

Gameling is a Government Office—It having been made known privarily to the Scorelary-at-War that certain practices of gambling with dise had for a considerable period been carried on amongst the elegts in the War-office, tut more especially in one of the largust subdivisions of a particular tranch, Earl De Grey and Ripon at once ordered an inquiry into the allexed abuse. The court appointed was under the presidency of Sir Edward Lugard. It was found that the principal and the second, as well as a number of the clerts, were implicated and the finding of the court received the immediate and grave attention of Earl De Grey. The leading offenders were at once dismosed from the office, losing all their interest in the superannustion fand, although they can resuccively show twenty-eight and twenty-nine years' service. Several of the clerks have been numberally degraded on the list for promotion, and the Earl De Grey and Bipon has read to all the gentlemen of the office a minute, in which he stigmatizes in the severest terms the practices which have been proved, and threatens instant dismitsal to any one who may attempt to gene whe gross insbehaviour. It is alleged that considerable sums of money have been involved in these transactions between the officials, and that loaded dise have been used.

MANY distressing cases have occurred during the past few month of women being found pulpless from starration, whose occupation had

of women being found narpiess trym sustances, where covapanion are been "Sewing at once, with a souble thread, a broad as well as a sain?"

Earning, perhaps, by fitteen or sixteen hour, band-labour, not more than the cor, four peoce. The Wheeler and Willow Lock-Stick Sewing Medier not only enables the corter to sain a good lifting during more rate hours if labour, but the works to sain a good lifting during more rate hours if labour, but the works to sain a good lifting during more rate hours if labour, but the works of the some stiffing the price of life. All was are interested that we we're of the seasureses shou d visit the show-rooms of the company, at 199, Recentaires the works of the mandays at 199, Recentaired—[4 descriptions.]

Hommany Tas is about and strong moderate in price, and wholesome to use These advantages have secured for this the a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2 230 a sents. — store that the labour the moments.

KENDALL'S STEMACH AND TIVER PILLS contain dandellon, chamomile, rhuarb, and other vegetable agents on v. which remove indigesti. n. ble, rains in the chest, sick headache, wind, giddiness, and all stomach and liver diso ders. Price is 1id of any chamist or by past fourteen stamps. Kendall, chemist, Clapbam-road, London - [Advertisement.]

Foreign Aelvs.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legisla'if, M. Rouber, replying to M. Favre, spoke at great leagth on the Danish question. The minister aid he saw with grief the invasion of the Duchies. He could not decuse certain questions because the Conference had met. He confined himself, therefore, to refuting the observations of M. Fayre upon the condet of France nutl'the meeting of the Conference, and pointed out that the treaty of 1852 did not oblige France to make war to defend the resolution of the Conference and the integrity of the Danish monarchy. M. Rouber also observed that to uphoid the treaty, Engiand would have easy vic ories at sea, but France would be obliged to march upon the thine and raverse Germany to reach Denmark. "If," said the minister, "France could embark her treasure in such an enterprise, it is not to Denmark that we should have gone, we should rather have moved armies for other misfortunes and other sorrows. But the policy of the Government is not a policy of sontiment. When such questions present themselver, a Government devoted to the country does not engage in war before having everywhere exhausted all the combinations which secure and maintain peace. We have respected the treaty of 1862. We have accepted every means for reestabilishing peace."

The minister concluded his remarks on the Danish question by In the Corps Legislatif, M Rouher, replying to M. Favre, spoke establishing peace."

The minister concluded his remarks on the Danish question by

Eneminister concluded his remarks on the Danish question by expressing the hope that the Conference would give peace. With regard to Poland, M. Bouher stated that the question was a Europeas one, and continued as follows:—"We have suffered deeply by the events in Poland and Gallicia, but we did not wish to trouble the peace of Europe. We understand that collective atteps on the part of the Powers being no longer ca, able of realisation, France should no longer make vain protests at St. Pateron, France should no longer make vain protests at St Peters g burshould leave to God and to time the care of judging or the side lay the great iniquity, and on which side legitima grievar ces

On the subject of the Congress the minister said the Powers who had refused the Congress had indicted upon themselves the greatest injury. "France was not less glorious and powerful after the refusal of the Congress."

DENMARK.

The North Sea squadron arrived at Corenhagen on Monday at noon in an undamaged state, and was greatly cheered by the assembled spectators. The King went on board the ships.

ROME.

ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 8th, in the second edition of the Times, says:—"The Pope has had another attack, and that unexpectedly. On Sunday last he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a brother of the ex-Kirg of Naples, and while preparing to make him an address, he was observed gradually to become weaker and weaker, and at last to sink so far as to rest his head on a taile close at hand. Recovering shortly after, he withcrew, and sent for his medical attendant, who found that his Holiness was suffring from a ratter strong fever, and an increased irritation of the wound in his leg. The fever continued for several days. Though the Pope recovered rapidly from the attack which he had a month or two since, it must not be forgotten by those who are preparing for the future that he is mensed continually by indisposition, and that at any moment the chair of St Peter may be vacant O'late his Holiness has exerted himself much more than is prudent, consistently with a due regard to health; and causes vacant Of late his Holiness has exerted himself much more than is prudent, consistently with a due regard to health; and causes enough of agitation exist, heaven knows, to try the enfeebled frame of an old man between revente and sight?" of an old man between seventy and eighty."

AMERICA

correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes from Peters-

The opinion prevails in Washington that Lee's army, in nume "The opinion prevails in Washington that Lee's army, in numerical strength, does not exceed 50 000. To oppose this force, or rather for the purpose of attack, Grant has required that the army of the Potomac shall be rendered 100 000 strong. To this end remforcements to that army have been continually passing up the Orange and Alexandria Railway for the past ten days. Ten days hence it will be ready for the advance, which is universally desired in the United States, from Lincoin, do in or up, whichever phrasa you prefer. The commonly received opinion that Grant will attack General Lee in front and in his fortifications is erroneous. He will seek to turn the flans of our army, and his policy is evidently to maintain his precent position until his organization and equipment be thoroughly accomplished, and then, by sundenly unfolding his seek to ture the flank of our army, and his policy is evidently to maintain his present position until his organization and equipment be thoroughly accomplished, and then, by sundenly mifolding his strategy, to surprise General Lee. He may march rapidly, and without announcement, either to some point of crossing the Bapidan or Eappahannock, or to Port Republic, thence to Stanton, thence to Lynchburg. I think an attempt to flank on the east the more probable, his army crossing at some of the lower fords of the Rap, announced. This, however, is all conjugatine, and but the echo of Washington gossip."

The following contains the terms of the sentence upon Admiral Wilkes, of Mason and Sudell notoriety;—

"Washington, May 3.

"Neval Department—General Order No 83.

"May al Department —General Order No 83.

"At the naval general court-marifal recently convened in the city of Washington, Commodore Charles Wilkes, of the navy, was tried upon the following charges preferred against him by the De-

"Charge 1.—Disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer while in the exegution of his office.

"Charge 2—Lusubordinate conduct and negligence or careless-

ness in on ying orders.

"Charge 3 — Disrespect and disrespectful language to his supp-

"the get a — Herespect and disrespectful language to his superior of fiver while in the execution of his office,
"Thouget — Refusal of quedience to the lawful general order or regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy

"Charge 5—Conduct unbecoming an offier and constituting an office made punishable by Article 8 of the Articles adopted and put in force for the government of the navy of the United States "Of each of these charges the accused was found by the court 'Guilly,' and was sentenced in the following terms:—

"And the court doth hereby sentence the accused, Commodore Charles Wikes, to be publicly reprimanted by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended from duty for the term of three years."

"The finding of the court in this case is approved, and the sentence confined. tence confirmed

tence confirmed.

'In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which requires that Commedore Wilkes be publicly reprimanded. I need hardly say more to an officer of his age and experience than that the promulgation of such charges, and of the decision upon teem by a court composed of officers of the highest rank in the navy, consitutes in itself a reprimand sufficiently poignant and sovere to any one who may have desired to preserve an unturnished record in the service

I'he Department would gladly have been spared the unpleasant only which has devolved upon it in this case, but the appeal made to the public by the accused, in a paper which the court has proposed to be of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, containing remarks and statements not warranted by facts, rendered it necessary for the Department either to tolerate the disrespect and autumit to unfounded aspersions, or refer the case to the investigation and decision of a court-martial. Gipeon We

Welles, Secretary of the Navy."

THE DEFEAT OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S TROOPS.

The following curious account of the defeat of the King of Da-homey's troops appears in a supplement of the Iwe Irohin, of April

Solution of Tuesday, the 15th March, at about half-past six a.m., the inhabitants were alarmed by the report of the cannon at arogate in quick succession. Intelligence of the Dahomians' army baving reached fro was spread like wildfire. The men who had been watching at the walls sill the sight inuncially occupied their position for defence; some who had returned home early bastened to the wall, which was nearly covered in about fitteen nitures from the firing of the first cannon; about four hundred of the most daring Egbas went out from warious positions to challings the enemy to an immediate engagement, as they were plantly seen from the Own walls sitting down (seafterwards beaut were drinking spirits). The Egbas that salled out were scarcely half was ere the enemy were alvancing in regular order. There was no occasion for the challenge. As they marched right on, the Egbas, however, fired a volley, which was not returned by the enemy; the Egbas retired within the wall in order, through the several excavations made previously underneath the wall; the cannon was fired again at this critical moment. Unfortunately it dismounted by its own recoil, but it had the effect of turning the advancing party of the enemy to another direction on their right where the wall being a little higher than the other parts the defenders could not be seen by the enemy. At this juncture they displayed an extraordinary number of white banners of about a yard long, with various distinguishing marks as letters of the alphabet. The letters J. O. N and P. were plainly seen; others had sketches of elephants and other native animals on them. A Portuguese ensian was sittinguished among them. The enemy could not be less than ten thousand stro-x; they advanced in fine style to within 900 yards of the wall and extended right and left in a line of about 700 ards long, then marched up to about 120 yards from the wall. It was seven o'clock a m when they opened a sharp fire on the wall (the signal for which was siven by a trall and stout looking perso On the morning of Tuesday, the 15th March, at about halfands long, then marched up to shout 120 yards from the wall. It was seven colock a m when they opened a sharp fire on the wall (the signal for which was given by a tail and stout looking person dressed in a blue toge, evidently the chief war-captain); the Egbas returned the fire sharpt, and in such quick succession that it was impossible to distinguish the report of the Dahemians' muskets from that of the Egbas, which was desfining. This was kept up for about twenty minutes, when the Egbas were ordered to fire from the loopholes in the walls. Some of the most daring Dahomians advanced to within fifty yards of the wall to fire; with few exceptions they were shot down. Some of the desperate Amazons rushed to the wall (on the part defended by the Christian converts and the people of I jean) with ferocious resolution, plungation into the trench and endeavouring to scale the wall, others attempting to enter the town by the excavations under the wall; they were shot in the trench or cut down in their mad attempt to scale the wall. Some Amazons gave the defenders a little antoyance, for when in the trench days about six muskets from the hands of the Egbas and anatched away about six muskets from the hands of the Egbas in the sot of firing; by an equal determination on the part of the Egbas they were killed. No fewer than seventy-two dead Dahomians were counted afterwards from the trench at this point. On the Own side of the walls three ferctions Amazonsactually planted their banners along the wall, but were instatily out down, their heads and hands suck on poles and exhibited over the wall with a general shout as of victory from the Egbas. It was fully an hour from the commencement of the battle when the enemy retired about 200 yards further task leaving their dead, and a portion set do van whilst the remainder kept up a hopeless tire. The Egbas were ordered to kept their position, viewing the enemy's move as a mere feitst. By this time the loss on our side was from ten to fiven 200 yards further back leaving their dead, and a nortion sat do wn whilst the remainder kept up a hopeless for The Fgbas were ordered to keep their position, viewing the enemy's move as a mere feint. By this time the loss on our side was from ten to fitteen killed, and about forty wounded; the young men would not be kept inside the walls; they rushed out in swarms, and determined not to allow the enemy rest, fired on them, which had the effect of rousing them to snother engagement in the open field, the Egbas falling back, but reinforcements from the wall pouring out, the Egbas press on the enemy, who fought bravely, the Egbas out, the Egbas them on the right and left, and shouting victory. The Dahomians retreated in earnest, having vainly attempted to stand twice. Over the river's course at Aro they made a stand and results of the Egbas, capturing three men, when a party of Egbas who had left their pairties from the latis gate to join in the purseit came up, and opened fire on the rear of the Dahomian's army, which made them retreat in full speed over the field, leaving the divect road. The had left their position from the Isis gate to join in the pursite sme up, and opened fire on the rear of the D-showians' army, which made them retreat in full speed over the field, leaving the direct road. The three Es ba men were recaptured. The Egbas followed the D-shomians in bot porsuit. When near I bara the D-shomians fired their two cannon to check their pursuers (having previously fired it twice before the wall of Atbookuta, doing no injury at all to the wall or men), the Egbas still pursuing the enemy beyond Ioara. The two cannons were captured; the vent-holes of both were broken. A considerable number of captives and stores were taken; the D-shomian King's attendants, wives, and his own things were captured. The attack near the walls lasted no longer than one and a half hour. Our loss in the whole is about forty killed and about 100 wounded. The Oyinbos were not compelled to go to the walls. The Egbas that engaged the enemy fought bravely, and were chered on by the women, who were very assidous in their attention to satisfy the thirst of the man with agidi, corn-beer, and aprits. The leases on the enemy's side could not be less than 1,000 killed, 3 000 captives, two cannons, and in short fully one-balf of the D-shomian tyrant on Abbeokuta. He failed in proving himself the greatest King of the blacks. To God be all the praise, who in His tender mercy hath not foresken Abbokuta her time of need, when forsaken by earthly friends. Truly God regardeth the prayer of His people."

CHURCH DISCIPLING -The foll wing striking instance of extempora-cone Church discipline is given in the Cork Constitution:—On Ascension Toursday, which is a holiday with the Roman Catholics, a priest, on his way to say mass, met some of his flock with carte conveying three loads of copper from the week of the Magnie in the County Clare. He immediately jumped off his car or kig and collared the first driver, striking him to the throat with his elenced fist, and flercely crying, "Don't you know this is a holiday? I addy, ist, and flercely orying, "Don tyou know this is a holiday? Paddy, you ruffian, I have given you up as a bad case long ago." The priest then turned to the second driver, and delivered a violent blow up in the nose. This man deprecatingly observed that he did not think it was a holiday of obligation, to which the pastor replied, "D—— well you know it was!" The third offender escaped the blow that was aimed at him by nimbly stooping and getting out the way. He instited that they should leave the carris, which were secorted by police, and go back with him to the chapel, shaking his first at them, and stating that it would be a sore day's work for them Two of the men obsyed the priest, and ran after him to mass. To the one that remained a gentleman present day's work for them. Two of the men obsyed the priest, and ran stree him to mass. To the one that remained a gentleman present said, "Paddy, I would advise you to summon the priest for assault." To which Paddy answered, "I; would be as much as my life is worth if I did so; but I would do it if my passage was paid to America."

Two-sulling Paize Gold Pancil-case, two and a quirter inches long, with reserve of leads, real stone seals, and rings to a tach it to chain, free by return for tweety-ix stamps. Upwards of 95 (00 have been already sold. Gold Loukes, for portraits, in normonal variety, 1 om 24, 64 to 702. The sweetest and prettiest assortment of Fine Gold Ear-Rings in Ludon, from 24 to 704. Albert Chains, from 25s to £11. Lacies Gold Chains, from 25s to £12. Lacies Gold Chains, from 26t to £10; a great variety from two to four gaineas. Jewellery of every description. Country orders must contain Post-office order or stamps. Parkor, 1, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W.—[Advertisement]

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS .- THE PLEASURE-VAN TO HAMPTON COURT.

HAMPTON COURT.

A MORE delightful Whitsuntide could not possibly have broken on our pleasure-seekers than the Sanday and Monday hat past. Sunday was excessively but in the metropolis; but on Monday the heat of the glirt-us sun was more sted by a gentle and refreshing breize. Holiday folks were about at an early hour. Pleasure-vans were being got into trim even by dawn, and the principal streets could not be traversed af er nine or ten in the morning without behonding van-load after van-load of pleasure-seekers on their way to Hampton Coast, Kew, and other places. On p 777 will be found two illustrations by Mr. McConnell. One is the departure of the pleasure-wise for Hampton Court on Whit-Monday, and the other the rural arbour to be found in the gardens of nearly every road-side ian a few miles from town, and all ways a favourite resort of holiday folks.

ion a few miles from town, and always a favourite resort of holiday folks.

There is the pleasure-van, if not spick and span new, at least gaily painted for the occasion, with its clean straw inside, and its clean red and white curtains gaily festooned. It already (time ten a m) seems fully laden; but an excursion-van equals, if it does not surpses, a carpet-bag for the power of containing. The family of the Crumplehorns, residing in Crow-in-the-morn-buildings, Tattered-and-torn-lane, must positively be got into the van, nine though they be in aumber; for has not Father Crumplehorn, working engineer, in the employ of Messra Smithers, Boyler, and Butler, of the Commercial-road, subscribed full half a dozen copper pennies weekly for a considerable period, in order that the wife of his bosom, and the children of his affections, may have a day's "pleasuring" at 'Ampton Court "on a Whit-Monday morning, when the sky is blue and the birds are singing." Behold Crumplehorn, big with the dignity of honest labour, and the consciousness of his best "togs" (not forgetting the shiniest of four-and-ninepany sits hats from Bread-street, Chrapside). Behold him assisting into the vehicle his better, and decidedly more volumious, half (nee Allforiorn) consider her requel, jully, beaming face, take stock of her house of bonnets, glowing with chesp flowers and ribbons; ponder up in her bread-beamed umbrelia, and be a Cynic if you can. But the reare more scions of the house of Crumplehorn to come. There is Master Bolton watt Crumplehorn, whose precocious mechanical propensities have procured him among his youthful companions the soubriquet of "young bust his biler." This embryo Stephenson is already on the steps of the van, valiantly, though perhaps not very efficacionsly, aiding his portly mother in the ascent of Mount Steps. There are soundy outlying javenile branches of the Crumplehorn tree, little toddleing girls in trouvers and big hats, jound youtha, aged seven, performing war dances affectionately clasping stone bottles, of B There is the pleasure-wan, if not spick and span new, at least nature.

But the hour for the departure of the "wan" for Hampton base

But the hour for the departure of the "wan" for Hampton has arrived. Duplications and reduplications of the Crumplehorn family enter this and other vans. Mr. Sprouts, the greengroose, who "removes goods in town and country," and is the speculator in the vehicles in question, hurries to and fro, an enormous bouquet in his button-hole; for he, too, will accompany the conveyance. The croprietor of the adjacent shaving stop has just sat down of holday-makers. At length the van or vans are full, and amidst loud talking, laughter, and the cheers of the ragged little crossing-sweepers and shoeblacks, away they go on their blithesome journey.

crossing-sweepers and shoeblacks, away they go on their billians of journey.

Rittle away, O pleasure-van!—galley of life, with youth at the helm and pleasure at the prow! We wonder if any happy inmake of that light-hearted chariot chapced to east his eye upon two spectators who did not look very merry or light-hearted as the procession started. See, there is drunken Al Koholl, the shoemaker. He spent his week's wages last Saturday night at the "Delirium and Trimmings," in Gin-lane, and owes a fortnight's earnings more. He leans against a post, haggard, unshorn, disconsolate. See yonder, too, at an open window, holding a meagre body, is the woman

"With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red,"

the woman dressed in unwomanly rag;, who plies her needle and thread night and day, and makes shirts, and starres. There are no Whit-Mondays, no holidays, no merry-makings for hermothing but "Stitch, stitch, stitch; poverty, hunger, and dirt."

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.

On our first page we give an illustration of this sanguinary affair. The particulars of the capture are given in a despatch of the 14th from Cairo, Illinois, as follows:—"The attack began on Tuesday morning, the 12th. The Confederate General Forrest soon sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison; in the meanwhile so disposing his troops as to take the advantage of our forces Major Booth, who commanded, refused the flag of truce, and the fighting recommenced. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of gaining new positions. The battle was kept up until three p.m., when Major Booth was killed, and Major Bradford took command. The rebels now made such a furious attack that our men were compelled to surrender. Immediately upon the surrender, a scene ensued which baffles all describeion. Up to that time comparatively few of our men had been killed, but instantly on taking possession of the fort the fields commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colours who had previously been wounded. The black soldiers becoming demoralised, rested to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayoneted, shot, or sabred. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children and several negro women were murdered in cold blood. Soldiers, unable to negro women were murdered in cold blood. Soldiers, unable to speak from wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies thrown into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned; and several citizens, who had joined our forces for protection, were killed and wounded. Out of the garrison of 600 but 200 remained alive."

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The bright sky and genial weather induced a very large number of visions to spend their Whit-Monday holiday in the Zoological Society's Gardens. At the closing of the gates at sueset it was ascertained that the total number of visitors had been 31.107—the largest number ever recorded in one day since the gardens were opened to the public. It is only right to add that the conduct of the people was excellent, and that no cases of mysbehaviour nor of injury to the society's valuable collection of saimals had occurred.

Honesty Rewards — A few days ago a cabman was engaged to drive a lady from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Rallway Station to the west end of the town. After depositing his fare and returning into the city he discovered in the cab a small bag, containing nine sovereigns. He at once drove back and restored the property to its rightful owner, when, in recognition of his honesty, he was offered we new heavy. offered two new bronze pennies! It is hardly necessary to say that abby indignantly declined the proffered reward.— Giasgoro Herald.

COUTTS'S BANK.

COUTTS'S BANK.

The great banking-house of Gosta and Ga arose under circumsiances not less striking than those souncered with the history of Jones, Loyd and Co. The father of Mr. Coutts was an evchant at Editaburgh, who had four sons, the two youngest of whom, James and Thomas, were benught up in the pit-real centif g-house James, at the age of twenty-five, came to London, and first settled in St. Mary-axe as a Sepath mercibant, from which business, however, he subsequently resized to become a bucker. He took a house in the Strant, the same in which the firm still exist; and the was joined here, some years after, by his brother Thomas as a partner—the business being aerried on under the name of James and Thomas Coutts. James Coutts died early, and Thomas was then left sole proprietor of the bask. His high listery if jitued to a very enterprising spirit, soom gained him many friends, and made him remarkably successful in his business. A characteristic instance, both of his shrewdness and enterprise, is given by Mr. Lawson, in the "History of Banking." In the early part of his career, Mr. Coutts, anxious to secure the cordial co-operation of the heads of the various banking-houses in London, was in the habit of frequently inviting them to dinner. On one of these coasions the manager of a City bank, in restalling the news of the day, accudentally remarked that a certain nobleman had applied to his firm for a loss of £30 000, and bad been released. Mr. Coutts listened and said nothing; but the moment his guests had retired, about ten o'clock in the evening, he started off to the house of the nobleman mentioned, and requested the honour of an inferrive with his lordship the next day. On the following morning, the nobleman mentioned, and requested the honour of an inferrive with his lordship the next day. On the following morning, the nobleman mentioned, and requested the honour of an inferrive with his lordship the heat day. On the following morning the nobleman as a partner was a second to be a second to the house

AN INCIDENC OF THE DANISH WAR

AN INCIDENT OF THE DANISH WAR.

The Times correspondent in Denmark writes as follows:—"A curious and affecting episode I have to record connected with the sad catastrophe of Dappel. Among the dead bodies which I saw stretched out on the floor of Ulkebol Church during the last days of my sejourn in Alsen was that of one on the breast of whose coat was pinned a label, with the words, "En unkjandt afficeer." It was the corpse of a short, thick-set man, about forty years of age, with short thick hafr, full dark beard, with strong and somewhat harsh features, composed to the sleep-like calmness of death, with his arms stretched along his sides, and the fists tichtly closed. That corpse had been for a day in the hands of the Prussians, lost in the crowd of the dead and wounded; it had been rowed across, and had lain for two days in Ulkebol Church, and it still went by the name of the "unknown officer." It was then conveyed to Augustenburg in an open coffia; it has been left exposed in the vestry of the church there, as if in a kind of Morgue, and has been seen by nearly all the military and civilians who are still tarrying on the spot, and the photograph of the body and of its coffin is now published in the Illustreite Zeitung in the faint hope that the perfect likeness may lead to its eventual identification. There ought now to be little chance of it. The man was probably a Swede or Bornholmer, one of the several officers who used to drop in upon us as volunteers at the various stages of the campaign. He may have arrived either direct from home, or from Fredericia on the very eve of the last attack upon Dybbol; he may have ventured out across the bridges on his first arrival, without either reporting himself at head-quarters or attaching himself to any corps, and had thus none of his superiors or subalterns, no comrade or friend to recognise him. His partiotic war. The body of each man has been faithfully sensigned to the pious cares of those who had a right to olaimit. Herefly one was lowesed in the grave without t son and uncertainty, and may have long to wait before it is reached by the undoubted tidings of its irreparable bereavement."

EARTEQUAKE AMONG THE GOLDFIelds — The British Columbia
1982—" We have received the following from a rural correspond says:—"We have received the following from a rural correspondent:—'The shock of an earthquake was felt on Thome's Creek, three miles cast of Fort Langley, Fraser River, on Sunday the 28th of February, at helf-past seven in the evening. It was accompanied by a heave, thundering rumble, and lasted for about thirty ascends. The sky was at the time clear and brilliant, and the sumasphere cales and mild. So frightful was the commetter of the quick and awini rockings as to make it a moment of great suspense as to whether the beholder would be buried with the log shanty, which gracked, rolled, and tottered around him, in a conglomerated mass of heterogeneous ruins. Its course was across the Creek, from north to south." dent:- 'The sho

ACCIDENT AT A VOLUNTEER INSPECTION

ACCIDENT AT A VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

Firm weather, a good muster, and suitable ground are three things essentially recessary to the success of a volunteer review; and at the inspection, on Monday, of the 3rd fondor Ride Volunteers none of these elements was wanting. The weather was unquisitionably glorious; the muster—sering 519 men were on paradia, 2.8 absent with leave, and only 166 without leave—was a very good one; and the spit at which the inspection took place, by the kind permission of Mr Donald Nicoll—namely. Oaklands Hall, West-end Park, Kilbirn—is one of the mest charming spots about London, and presented on this occasion an exceedingly gay and fective appearance. It was pretty nearly five o'chick when the mid came on the ground and in their scarlet uniforms they presented an exceedingly soldier-like appearance. Major Richards was in command, having the valuable assistance of Courains Oagood. Clark, Lawrie, Cowan, Farnell, E. Brett. Egan, and Captain and Adjawant Furnivall. Quarternessier Nicholay was also ac is on the fishi, and Mr. Anderton, one of the strongest supporters and an homember of the corps, was present. Drs. Palmer, Bennett, and Henderson were on the field to render such middeal aid as might be required, and we regret to say that their attendance proved non-assary, for one poor man met with a very serious accident. It is supposed that he had his rifle at full cock, and on grounding arms placed his left hand on the muzzle of his weapon, which exploded, shattering his left hand sadly. The medical officers of the corps, as we have already indicated, were immediately on the spot, and it was found necessary immediately to amputate the third finger. The operation was performed satisfactorily, the poor man displaying a courage characteristic of the Englishman and worthy of all praise. Indeed, his bearing excited the admiration of all onlookers, amongst whom was Viscount Ranelagh, who had ridden up, and remarked, "I like the quiet, calm way he has borne it." and pat his had in his pocket and han

mancervres the men were put through were, on the whole The matter wrest nemen were put through were, on the water exceedingly well performed—they consisted of forming square, and marching past. This last operation took place before the other exercises of the day, so that the men were fresh for it. This is an excellent arrangement, and the men marched past admirably.

BALL PRACTICE AT WOOLWICH.

BALL PRACTICE AT WOOLWICH.

SCARCELY a week passes without witnessing some very important and interesting ball practice on the part of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich. On page 772 will be found an illustration of this highly necessary practice. Since the establishment of the Shoeburyness range, however, the practice of very heavy gues has been nearly discontinued, as the firing across the river Thames was at times attended with danger to the shipping. The usual firing which now takes place is principally with light field pieces. This practice alone is well worth a visit to Woolwich

A NEW STEAMSHIP.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.

One of those extraordinary inventions or designs which come to us in such numbers from America and which occasionally create a perfect revolution among scientific trades and even among sciences themselves, is just now in process of being tried on the banks of the Thames, at Mr. Hepworth's shipbuilding yard, near Poplar. This is what is termed a "cigar ship"—hat is, a yacht-steamer, the hull of which is immensely long, perfectly round, and which, in fact, precisely resembles, as its name implies, the shape of a cigar, with the exception that both ends are very finely pointed, its read of, as in a cigar, only one. The theories that have been advanced about the seagoing qualities and immense speed of vessels built in this shape are plausible enough; and, indeed, are so alturing and based on apparently such solid data that we are exceedingly glad to see that one way or the other they are likely to be theories no longer. The "cigar ship" hull is nearly finished, and the "cigar ship" itself will be launched completed, and with her steam up, by the middle of August, so that we have not very long to wait before the problem is solved, and we are proved either to have been all in the dark as to shipbuilding from the days of Nosh to this year of grace, or, on the other hand, Mr. Wienan's yacht is consigned to that place for good intentions, the paving of which must just now be in state of pre-eminent repair. The vessel which is to set at rest these great doubts is being built as the private yacht of an Auserican gentleman, who has designed everything connected with the ship, and who is having his designs executed by afr. Hepworts in the most perfect workmanship of which wrought from is capable The hull is almost complete, and, as the hull of a ship, it looks one of the most extraordinary objects it is possible to imagine. It is so at variance with all our generally received notions of nautical beauty of form that one cells rather ashemed such a simple idea shou'd rever have occurred to any one before. In One of those extraordinary inventions or designs which come to us Great Eastern class, having a rather wide diameter in the middle, and tapered to a mere point of some ten inches at either e.d. Her length over all is 256 feet, and her greatest width and depth is in the middle, where the circle is 16 feet diameter. Thus, then, her length is sixteen times greater than her greatest width. She is built throughout of the finest brat plates, in some parts of steel, to some of Low Moor iron. To the water-line these plates are 5-files of an icot thick; above the water-line they are only 5-16 ths. Her displacement will be about 500 tons, which gives her a little over 300 tons burden, according to builders' measurement. She is built without any longiturismic stringers, but throughout her entire length she is divided by no less than thirteen water-tight compartments, and in the engine and boiler rooms is further strengthened by inner rings of angle-fron, seven inches deep, which are riveted to the side, and placed as close as at intervals of three feet apert. Underneath, instead of a close as as intervals of three feet spart. Undermeath, sastead of a keel, is a broad hand of the best Low Moor from which rons almost from end to end, and which is about 1 luch thick by 3 feet wide, from end to end, and which is about 1 inch thick by 8 test wide, and meant to protect her in case of her taking the ground. Including a normal floor, which also runs from end to end, to be harsafter covered with wood, and form, in fact, the lower passenger desk of the yacht. This floor smidships is only about six feet from the bottom of the cylinder, so that overhead there is a roomy cabin enough, much rescubling in shape a small railway tunnel. The support desk is 180ft long by 104t broad, and is formed by holding feet that longth what we may call a square flat topp-d cover on the top of the cylinder. This cover or deak is 4tt. 10to, high altege her, of which there over 2ft. is of ion, riveted to the top of the cylinder, and the other 2ft. 10to, of common light wooden bulwarks. She is to have two short funnels, and these and her little deck and a small part of the upper curve of the cylinder are all that will be part of the upper curve of the cylinder are all that will be

THE PILLAGE OF JUTLAND BY THE PRUSSIANS.

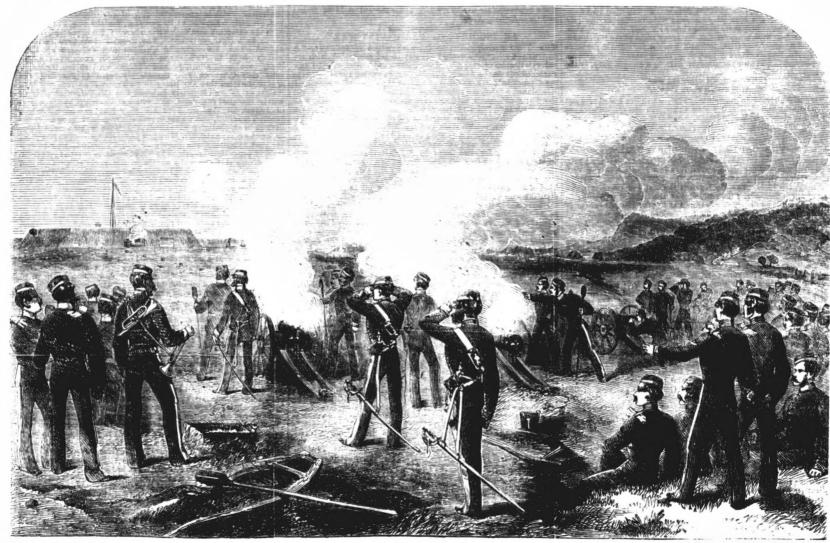
THE official Copenbagen paper contains the following account of the occupation by the Prussians of the town of Randers, and of the organized system of plunder carried out there

by the German troops:-We learnt on Sunday that Field-Marshal Wrangel had issued a procla-mation, levying a fine upon Jutland of 650,000 Prussian dollars, 100,000 of which fell to the lot of Randers to provide. A categorical answer was to be returned by ten o'clock on Monday morning. The municipality held a preliminary sitting in the forenoon, and a general meeting of the tax-payers was appointed for six in the afternoon. The burgomaster read Field-Marshal Wrangel's proclamation to the meeting, and informed the citizens that the municipality had been forced to come to the conclusion that the town must return an unconditional refusal. Upon the sense of the meeting being taken the proposal of the municipality was unanimously carried, and the assembly broke up prepared for the worst. On Sunday morning the town was so completely surrounded by the German troops hat even medical men were prevented from visiting their country patients; it was with difficulty the milksellers and millers obtained permission to pass. The reply of the town was duly and millers obtained permission to pass. The reply of the town was duly sent in at the appointed time, when the Prusians extended the period for deliberation until three in the afternoon; should refusal be still persisted in they would proceed to execution. Refusal was persisted in, and the invaders began their work. The way in which it was carried out was the following. A file of men with fixed bayonets and probably loaded rifles, accompanied by an officer and committee of citizens selected for the purpose, went from house to house wherever anything was to be found of use or value, notably to dealers in manufactured goods and tailors—and seized whatever they thought fit, generally giving a receipt. After three pm. pillage began upon a large scale. The stock of cloth and shirting belonging to a tailor, one of the first victims, was entirely confiscated, the dealers in manufactured goods were the severest sufferers, each having

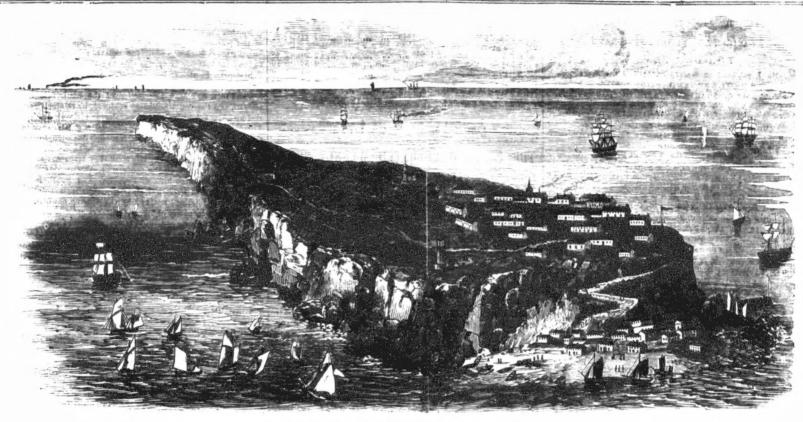


HERR WACHTEL, AS MANRICO, IN "IL TROVATORE." (See page 778.)

been plundered to the extent of several thousand dollars. This continued until the evening; when it grew dark. the outrages were postponed until the morrow. But worse was to come. Ine morrow. But worse was to come. In order to exercise greater pressure upon the citizens, ten of the chief among their number were arrested and coafned in the High School, each in a separate room. A military cordon was formed round the hospital, and the building rigorously searched for several hours, without any valuables being found. No better result was schieved at the Bank and the savings banks. On Monday afternoon some six thousand men entered the town from the north; the major portion only passed through, being quartered southwards outside the town. General Munster the commander-inchief of the occupying troops, remained here an hour; is reported, however, to have quitted the town with the declaration that he would not witness proceedings he could not approve. The plunder of the tradespeople's shope was resumed on Tuesday, but the crowning exploit of the day was the confiscation of nearly all the horses in the town, which was effected between half-past six and ten o'clook. The arrested citizens were carried away towards the south, and heatages were also taken from Habro and Mariager. At the latter place they passed the night in the Town Hall, lying on straw. Mr. Rowan was ordered to have a train ready, but he was unable to comply, General Hegermann having taken away the arlies and wheels of the locomotives. "It was plainly observable that the whole executive process made an unpleasant impression upon the troope engaged in the task, the participators, though forced to carry out their orders, going about the work unwillingly, and in the majority of cases with shame. It is even stated that a Prince of Heese-Darmstadt, who served in one of the regiments, threw up his commission in disgust, and returned home yesterday. From various remarks of the officers, it would appear that the system of terrorism was intended to force the Jutlanders to press the authorities at Copenhagen to raise the blockade. It had not been expected also to encounter so sturdy a resistance on the part of the Jutlanders. Further intellige



ROYAL ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT WOOLWICH. (See page 771.)



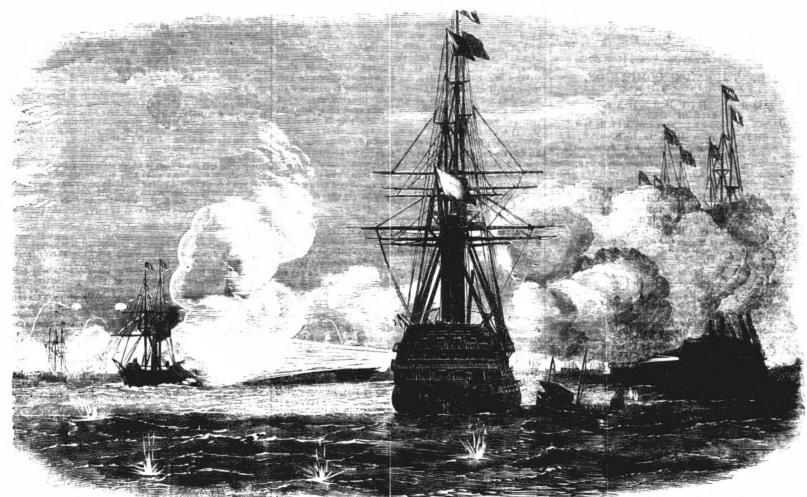
THE ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND. (See page 770.)

THE RECENT NAVAL BATTLE.

THE RECENT NAVAL BATTLE.
The illustration below represents the recent battle between the German and Danish fleets. A letter in the Times gives some particulars of the experience of the Austrian frigates in the late action. The Austriau frigate Schwarzenberg opened the proceedings by firing three blank shots, which were unanswered by the Danes. After warning, "Captain Teggetoff, taking the Schwarzenberg well in between the Danish frigates, the Niels Juel and the Dagmar, handling his ship as Admiral Lyons was wont to do the Agamemnon, fired adouble broadside against the enemy's ships on either side of him. Although somewhat taken aback by this daring bit of seamanable, the Danish frigates lost no time in returning the fire, and the engagement soon became general. One of the first shots fired by the Niels Juel struck the officer second in command of the Schwarzenberg full in the breast, and of course killed him on the spot. He was butted yesterday in the cometery at Cuxhaven, a large concourse of persons attending. Snortly after two shells struck the Schwarzenberg near the same spot, by one of the beavy guos, which was served by sixteen men. Out of sixteen five were killed on the spot and nine wounded, only two getting off unscathed. This episods was shortly followed by a disaster which threatened the destruction of the ship. The sails were, of course, forled, and, s ill-luck would have it, a shell forced

its way into the canvas, and bursting, set the whole rigging of the foremast in a blaze. The ship having her head to the wind, it became necessary to put her about, to prevent the flames communicating them solves to the mainmast. In this manner the Sch warzenberg was temporarily reduced to the sole use of her two aft rifled guns. While the foremast was still burning, a shell burst in the outer chamber of the powder magazine, setting the timbers on fire, and creating a momentary panic among the crew. The flames, however, were at once extinguished, and the danger averted. To complete the discomfiture of the Sch warzenberg, her bowsprit was carried away by a round shot. During the course of the engagement the Sch warzenberg was struck by reventy times 66; Jeremiah Israel, 87; comfiture of the Sch warzenberg, her bowsprit was carried away by a round shot. During the course of the engagement the Sch warzenberg was struck seventy times by shot and shell, and once by obtain shot, which is preserved on board. Her foremast is burnt down to a stump, and the side of the mainmast turned towards the flames is bilstered all over from the heat. The actual loss on board the sichwarzenberg amounted to thirty-one killed, forty-four severely wounded, and between thirty and forty slightly wounded. Although nothing is known for certain of the Danish loss, it must have been considerable, or the Sch warzenberg, in her disabled cordition, must have fallen into the enemy hands. While it fared in this manner with the Sch warzenberg, the Radetzky did her best to draw off the attention of the Danish frigates, which showed considerable normality greated to other beatiness, until they should have succeeded in completely disabling the Schwarzenberg.

LONGEVITY IN A WORKHOUSE.—Within the current year—that is to say, from the 12th of January to the present time—the following persons have died in the Newport Union Workhouse, Monmouthshire:—William, 69; John Davies, 72; Thomas Hopkins, 93; ann Edwards, 74; Mary Pell, 74; Ann Jones, 88; Charles Wakefield, 75; Hees Griffiths, 87; Abraham Williams, 63; Hees Unkins, 84; Thomas Harris, 83. The united ages of these 13 persons make 1,015, or upwards of 1,000 years. The oldest was a man, aged 93 years. The combined ages of the three women make a sum of 263 years. Four of the men appropriately bore patriarchal names, and many of these persons had been in the workhouse for a considerable period of time. The last-named had been an immate upwards of eighteen years. He was a coal miner, but had served the best part of his life in the army, and was at Waterloo. Nearly all these persons had enjoyed good health, having their mental and physical faculties but little impaired, till a short time before their decease; and there are still living in the same house reveral persons upwards of 80 years of age each



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HOGARTHS PICTURES HUGARTHS PICTURES

HUGARTHS PICTURES

artist, who may have been said to write rather than paint with the bruch; but thus e are vast numbers to whom his admirable works are completely unrown. That this class of persons should desire to have a knowledge of the e meter-places of art is natural enough; and hence our determination to annuance the publication of a

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313, Strand. Persons unable to produce the Print Ellustrated Wells. Signal. Persons among so produce use reason all there are the series of second to a single number, or for a series of seconds, by money order, payable to Mr. Dicks as as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's unbscription is 2a. 2d. for the Stanzed Entrion. It is particularly requered that Subscribers will send their address in full be prevent his carriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be in flusted by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal. R. P.—The "broad arrow" on Government stores represents the Phoon, the wel-known arms of the Sydney family. Henry Viscount Sydney, afterwish Ern of R macy, was Master General of the Ordinance from July, 1691, to June. 72

D. (P.1 ivs).—There is no charge for the commission, which can only be

only, 1994, to June. 712.

D. (P.1 1es).—D'ere is no charge for the commission, which our only be obtained through the aim raity, or the captain of a vissel. Pirst enter as a new a cadet about the age of unitree of furteen. On the appointment you would have to pureness your own outfit and clothes. The pay is about 213 per annum. Promotion would depend on incress as well as qualifications.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. H. W L. B. ANNIVERSARIES. Maria Edgeworth died, 1849 1 41 P. M 2 2

TRINITY SUNDAY
Aftert Smith died, 1860 2 40 Moon's changes.—Full moon, 21st, 1h. 24m. a m.

Sunday Lessons.

Gen. 1; St. Matt. 3.

APPERMOON. Gen. 18; 1 St John 5.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ASSOAD.

Ir is rather remarkable that the first example of a modern sea-fight in European waters should have been furnished by a German squadron. In strict truth, perhaps, we can hardly say that any of the vessels engaged in the battle of Heligoland were fair specimens of the new model, nor does it appear that the tactics expected to regulate naval actions in future were practised on that occasion. The engagement expressed rather the transition phase of warfare in which we find ourselves at present, but for this very reason it is especially instructive. In the details which we have received of the fight the old and new systems may be seen in use together, and the effects of each may be traced and contrasted to good purpose The German squadron was the stronger of the two, and its commander appears to have had confidence in his own superiority. His ship, the Schwartzenberg, was a 50-gun frigate, propelled by a serew, and carrying a complement of 540 men. Her consort, the Radetzky, was a 80 gun frigate, similarly propelled, and having a crew of 340 men. The armaments of these vessels consisted in the master of heavy smooth-bored guns, but each frigate did carry two or three rifled cannon of the new pattern upon her upper deck. The Prussian contingent consisted of three gunboats, two of which, at least, were iron-cased, though not strongly, and all of which carried rifled guns. To meet this force the Danes had their 42-gun frigate, the Niels Juel, now familiar to us, and two 16 gun sloops, the Heimdal and the Dagmar. Now, according to our new ideas of naval battles, the whole work should have been done by the iron-clad gun-boats We should have expected to see these Prussian vessels keeping just out of range of the Danish guns, and pouring in shell from their rifled cannon until the action was decided. The result, too, according to the modern theory, should have been apparent in about ten minutes, when the Niels Juel should have been in flames. Nothing of this kind, however, actually occurred. On the contrary, the engagement was commenced, and with one particular exception sustained, exactly in the old fashion. Austrian commander took his ship into action precisely as Nelson would have done. He carried the Schwartzenberg "well in." between the Niels Juel and the Dagmar, and opened fire with a double broadside. This proceeding appears to have surprised the Danes as well it might have done, but in a minute or two they recovered themselves, and Captain Tegetoff soon found the difference between old times and new. A shell from the Niels Juel hit the Schwartzenberg just by one of her heavy smooth-bores, and struck down fourteen out of the sixteen men engaged in serving it. A third shell burst in the ship's canvas, and set the whole rigging of the foremast in a blaze. A third shell exploded in the outer chamber of the powder magazine, and set the timbers on fire. These two conflagrations placed the frigate hors ds combat, and she was obliged to go out of action with a loss of thirty-one killed and about eighty wounded. Nevertheless, the engagement appears to have lasted altogether nearly two hours. It is curious to trace in these particulars the in pressions at work on the rival commanders. Captain Tegetoff evidently believed in the good old system-the system of which he had heard and read as giving British sailors their reputation and success. He copied the tactics of Nelson and Collingwood; held that "no captain could do wrong who placed his ship alongside that of an enemy," engaged his adversary "yardarm and yard-arm," and met the consequences. Had the Niels Juel been a modern ironclad, he must have been blown out of water in five minutes. Had the Danish frigate approached even a degree more nearly to the new standard, he could hardly have survived to deliver his first "double broadside."

A LECTURE on the Strategical Use of Railways in War was recently delivered by Captain Tyler at the United Service Institution, before an audience which included the Commander-in-Chief, and over which the Prince of Wales presided. The importance of the subject was thus emphatically admitted, and certainly not a day too soon. It cannot be said that the revolution introduced into naval war by steam propulsion is greater than that which strategy by laud must undergo from the same cause. It is true that in both cases we come ultimately still to the old principle, that the force which is stronger by nature, numbers, or position must win. But all the conditions which are involved in the problem how to make one force the stronger are altered by the use of the new motive Instead of the marches of weeks we have now the transit of hours; the effects of fatigue and exhaustion are, in o far as the primary movements are concerned, eliminated from the calculation; stores and provisions may be accumulated with unforeseen celerity and to an incredible amount; the lines of operations are no longer decided by the configuration of the country, but by the course of its arterial railways; while the points which it is now of chief importance to secure are those junctions whence the stream of commerce breaks usually into its separate rills. And if we remember that the great distinction between the older strategy and the modern, which Frederick introduced and Napoleon per feeted, lies in the rapidity with which concentration is effected and great operations are urged on, it must be felt that in this new and marvellous addition to the speed of transport we have an element of which the future masters of the art of war will make a yet unde-

veloped use, and with the idea of which it is of infinite importance that all our soldiers should familiarise themselves in time of peace

Nor has the world already been without practical exemplification of the potency of this new agent. It is beyond doubt that it was only by the construction of the few miles of railway from Balaklava to the front that our army was able to maintain its position before Sebastopel. In the Italian campaign was seen first how great masses of troops might suddenly be gathered and launched on the foe, and then how even the tactics of the battle-field might be affected, and the doubtful victory achieved, by reinforcement. hurried up on a neighbouring rail way during the very heat of action. These operations have been exemplified on a greater scale in America. From the first conflict, near Manassas Junction, to the last at Chattangoga, the struggle has always been to secure the keys of the railway communication. By this method of transport alone has it been possible to continue the conflict between mighty hosts in re-gions long ago swept bare of supplies. The South has chiefly profited by it, in moving bodies of troops from point to point ecretly along interior lines, and by the wearing out of these communications is its power of longer resistance now most imperilled. Such consequences serve already in some degree to show the results of the railway system, but it need not be observed that they illustrate its expablifties only in a slight degree. They exhibit the use to which even one line of railway may be turned, but they fail to make as comprehend how utterly war will be altered when it is conducted in an old and densely-populated region, where the network of railways is complete, and the means of extending, repairing, and employing them are almost infinite. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the conclusions which Captain Tyler thinks we may justifiably draw from such use of railways as has been made in the talian and American wars, are all favourable to our position in the event of our being attacked at home. While recogni-ing the facilities which the possession of a line of railway gives to a commander of troops, he pointed out that in a hostile country it must be seriously limited by the case with which, in a few minutes, a part of the line may be so far destroyed as to stop the traffis. For this reason, he constitutions whether the constitution whether which within dered it was of chief value to a force when operating wholly within its own territory, and that it never could be trusted to by an invader as his sole line of communication. These rules, which are applicable even to continental warfare, are of greatly more importance in the supposition of an invasion of this country. Not only would such lines as the enemy could forcibly get pessession of be instantly out off from the rest, but even what he held would be unserviceable, from the removal of the who'e of the rolling stock, a deficiency which an invader by sea could not practically supply. Meantime, the innumerable converging lines which would remain in our possession, all pointing to London, and from London to the coust, would enable us to move troops by a variety of independent routes, while all the locomotives and carriages in the island could in a few hours be made available at the points required.

PRESENTATION OF A ONE HUNDRED GUINEA

PRESENTATION OF A ONE HUNDRED GUINEA NUGGET TO MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

[From the Bailarat Evening Post of March 4]

The theatre was again crowded to overdowing on Thursday evening to witness a repetition of Mr. Kean's historical portrait of Louis the Eleventh Having fully noticed the life-like picture upon a previous occasion it is only necessary to say that the points of the character were taken with the same intellectual appreciation, on the part of the andience, that so strikingly marked its first performance. The event of the evening was, however, the handsome presentation of the nugget of gold to Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and the enthusiastic applause, cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of approval that endowed the delivery of the ad-

presentation of the nugget of gold to Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and the enthusiastic applause, cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of approval that endowed the delivery of the address, is a very satisfactory proof that the compliments it contains is in strict keeping with public opinion.

Mr. Robert Lee Poer Trench read the following address:—

"Your friends and admirers in Ballarat cannot permit you to leave this town without conveying to you the assurance of their respect and esteem, and expressing the extreme gravitication you have afforded them in the display of your genius curing your present visit.

"The crowded audience which have nightly witnessed your admirable performances afford the best evidence that your noble art is justly appreciated in this goldfield. It cannot be the less gratifying to you to know that the success which has attended your dramatic performances in Ballarat, as well as throughout the colonies, has been enhanced by the public appreciation of the private worth and social virtues which you have brought to the adornment of your profession. (Cheers.)
"We feel that the success to which we have referred is not less honourable to curselves than to you, and we are especially proud that in no portion of the colony has that success been more marked than in Ballarat. (Loud cheers)
"We beg you to accep, this nugget taken from our auriferous soil, as a remembrance of your visit to our goldfield. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) "The crowded audience which have nightly witnessed your ad-

soil, as a remembrance of your visit to our goldfield. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

"We cherish the hope that when you have retired from the arduous labour of the profession you have so long and worthily adorned into the ease and comfort of private life, accompanied, as you surely will be, with that which you have already so well secured, 'Honour, love, troops of friends,' the recollection of your short sojourn in the metropolis of the goldfields will not be the least pleasing reminiscence of your professional career. (Cheers.)

ers.) 'In now bidding you farewell we cordially wish you the enjoyment of health and happiness, and subscribe ourselves with every

ment of health and traped of feeling of respect and esteem, "Your Friends and Admirers."

SHAKSPERE TERCENTENARY .- The 23cd of April was not without its honours in the New World. The arrangements at New York were not very successful; but New York had other things to think about. The first stone of a statue was laid in the Central Park by Mr. Hackett, the actor; but the attendance was thin. composed for the occasion. It will suffice if we quote the opening lines:—

"Three hundred years have passed away Since by the Avon, gentle river, A boon to cheer the hearts of men Was sent to us by the great All-Giver."

was sent to us by the great Al-Giver."

In Canada the day was observed in the chief towns with spirit; but unfortunately it was very wet. Services were held in cathedrals, memorial cass planted, recitations given, and various public entertainments closed the day. At Quebec, the "Merchant of Venice" was performed by members of the histrionic Club, under the patronage of Lady Monck, the Speaker of both houses, the mayor, the chief officers of the garrison, and the presidents of the various national societies.

Aews. General

Two women who were searching for shell-fish in Belfast harbour, when the tide was out, discovered a rudely-constructed coffin in the nut. When opened by the police, is was found to contain the six eton of a full-grown woman. I here being no means of identifying the remains the coroner did not thing it necessary to hold an inquest. The belfs must have been scorely cast out there, whether from a strip of not could be only a matter of conjecture. The decrees, the Northern Whig says, caused a great deal of excitement and cortesties.

The Coovery and Northern ring says, caused a great deal of excitement and devictority.

The Wick propers the authoritatively that the Prince and Princes of Wales are expected to vivit the Date and Duchess of Surferland at Distriction Usatio in September. In auticipation of a review before their royal highnesses the Sutherland volunteers are very

beyon diffil.

In an section sale of wine which took place a few days back at Wurzburg (Baveris) was a cask not less than 137 years old. There were also wines of the most tavorable years known; among others of 1713, 1789 1807, 1811, and six casks of the jest 1822. A large number of parchasers had assembled.

A First burst forth the other night in Baron Bothschild's chateau, at Ferneres, near Paris, the domain where he istely had the honour of receiving the Emperor Rapoleon. The building grouned under a perfect plethors of att; stitless of vertu were piled up pell-mell in every corner, for some demon had whispered to Visto, "Bave a taste." Some £50,000 worth of these articles fell a prey to the flames, but the weathy Israelite will have no difficulty in replacing them.

A REMARKABLE case of longevity is mentioned as having occurred A REMARKABLE case of longevity is mentioned as naving occurred in the commune of St. Gemme (Gironde) where a woman, the widow of a farmer samed Berbe, has just died at the age of 106 years and three movies. She was born in the reign of Louis XV, in 1757, the year of the battle of Russach and of the attempt of Dauten. A remarkable particularity is stated in the local journals connected with this woman—namely, that she lived principally on mathe and shalots.

gaile and shalots.

ACCEDING to the Timps, M. Meyerbeer has left a fortune estimated at £4 0 000.

A REMARKABLE cfrommstance has just come to our knowledge A RESIDENTIAL STREET OF THE Bradford of Dr. Francis Je can be obtained to the countries of connected with the recent calamitous accident at Sheffield. At the

ry, &c. The Rev. G. A. Humble, M.D., curate of S. Marks Curren. To lington-park, Islington, hee been appointed physician and missionar to E. O. men, South America, in conferron with the South American Missionary Society. The 187 gentleman is a member of the Coval Cillege of Physicians of London, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a licentiate of the Society.

of Apothecaries.

EARL R SELL, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has is sued invitations for a grand entertainment on Tuesday, the 24th test, in celebration of her Majority a birthday, to the whole of the loreign ambassadors and ministers, together with some of the leading diplomatic aerwants of the Ordwa at present in England.

THE RE GALANTUOMO.

THE RE GALANTUOMO.

The Gibraltar Chron cle of the 28th ult, is reporting the departure on the previous cay of the Italian frigate Re Galantocere for Napies, gives the following additional particulars of her disastrives voyage across the Atlantic.—" An American gentleman, who was accommodated with a passage to Italy in the ship, bears admiring testimony to the discipline and calm courage with which both officers and crews conducted themselves in the periloss crisis. It appears that for three days and rights they were it erally looking death in the face. The straining of the vessel in the storm made her leak so mooth that in the coutest between the overta-ked crew at the pumps said the water pouring in from the oppuring seaths the victory was long doubtful. As one time they gained slightly on the water in the hold, and at another a fiercer paroxym of the terrible fepors were found that the water was gaining upon them to add to the horror of their situation, some of the pumps at one time got out of order, said the water so far got the mastery as to extinguish the furnices and deprive the ship of the aid of her steam machinery. But throughout this despeta e struggle for lithoching like fluching or despondency was visible, and the American genteman who had admired the performances of themselves that the non-pittally enteristical and letted diring the winter, was much say at the pumps and by their essemple encouraged the contract that the commander of the Star of the West did not make every effort he might have done to keep by them. When heade every effort he might have done to keep by them. When heade every effort he might have done to keep by them. When heade every effort he might have done to keep by them. When make every (first he might have done to keep by them. When he came within hast, and their sinking condition was made known, he righted that he could give them no assistance. It is admitted, however, that he made the signals as stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals as stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals as stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals as stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals as stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals as stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals are stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals are stated in his report, and the circular that he made the signals are stated in his report, and the circular that he can be considered to the context of the circular than the context of the circular than the context of the circular than the circular th commissions of the vessels parting company is explained by the fact that they were not lying to, but that the Re Galantuomo was running free, and the Sear of the West was apparently accompanying her, but not steering in a parallel line, and therefore her oblique course every hour separated the vessels by a greater distance. Seather the distance of the called the trained of the called that the document of the called the seather that the called the trained of the called for their simply dealing the voyage were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. For three days all the fires were extinguished, and officers and mea working at the props had no other food than become, water, and whisky. When the storm we just the communer of the Re Galantuomo determined to return to New York. a su recession of strong was erly gales frastrated to return by New York.

a su recession of strong was erly gales frastrate to the intestion, and
be then stood to the northward in order to make the port of Halitax;
but, as if a priverse fate were opposed to the gallant ship, hard
botto-west treez a barred her progress in this direction also, and it
was as last decord to bear up for the Azores. It was thus thirtyfive days af er leaving America before the Re Galantuomo reach a port in which to refig."

FOR FYERY HOME AN EXCELSION FAMILY SEWING AND FMENDIDERING MADDING is the simplest, obcaped an i best; doing every variety of compacts and fancy work in a squerior name? Prospector free. Whigh the Man 143, Honore Bars. Manufactory [pswich - [Advertisement.]]

Mr. JOHN BJUSS 35, St James-place, Plumstead, says: "Fob. 6, 1884 For a cough of thirty-three years, standing, Hall's Lung Restorer has been of more service than all the medicines I ever tried." Sold in bottles, at 141, 24, 94, 82, by T. Hall. 6 Commercial-street, Shoreditch, London, N.E., and all chemists.—[Advertisement.]

CONVICTION OF A SWINDLER

CONVICTION OF A SWINDLER.

The Court of Assizes of Geneva lately tried a young mulatto, who gave the name of Charles Deladield, but has been known by those of Hamilton, Bernsed, and others, on numerous charges of swindling and forzery. It appeared from the indictment at d the evidence given in court that in October, 1862, the prisoner called on Colonel Congusard, of Geneva, representing himself to belong to a wealthy family of Sruth America, and to be the heir of a fortune amounting to several intilions. He gave the colonel a long account of his adventices in Europe, and expectally in Belgium where he had fallen in love with a young lady named Base, the daughter of wealthy parents residing at Brussels; that a marriage had been arranged before the with him and come to Geneva. He implored the colonel to sid him in taking the measures necessary for celebrating the marriage as soon as possible, and, as a security for any expense that inight be incurred, he offered to transfer to him a bill for £2000, lying in the hands of MM. Fillet-Will and Company, bankers in Paris He added that this bill was accepted by a rich merchant of Brussels named Hannot, and was payable on the 24th December following. The colonel, having written to Paris, find being informed, by return of post, that the amount of the bill world be remitted as soon as paid, immediately consented to sid the prisoner. With this view Colonel Congusard corresponded, through the medium of Hannot, with the Base family, and received answers which satisfied him of the truth of the prisoner is story. He at once installed the prisoner in a country-house belonging to himself near Geneva, and recommended him as a good customer to different tradesmen of the town. The prisoner book advantage of third circumstance to obtain from them a quantity of firinture, silk, diamonds, and other jewellery to a cousiderable amount. One tradesman sold him a set of drawing-room rotewood furniture for 18,000'r. (C760); lasemen, sik mercers, jewellers, and others continued in a like prop motive for so often changing his name and residence was solely to escape the pursuis of the young woman's father, and that he sh uld have met all his engagements if he had not been hunted down by the Swiss police. The evidence of his swindling at Geneva, however, was conclusive, and the jury finding him "Guilty" he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

TRIAL FOR SEDUCTION.

TRIAL FOR SEDUCTION.

In the Court of Ugmmon Pleas has been tried a case, Harber v Rust. The plaintiff, a widow in humble circumstances, residing at Crane's grove-terfisce, Holloway, sued the defendant, a commercial traveller, in the emp oyment of Thompson and Co, wine merchants, Liverpool, for damages for the seduction of her daughter. Plaintiff had two sons and two daughters, of whom Emily, the young person seduced, was one. In January, 1863, Emily was in the employment of a shawl manufacturer in the City One evening in July, when she was returning home from work with a female friend, the defendant accosted them in Finsburyaguare, and walked with them, talking, until they came near the Green's Theate, in the City-road. At the defendant's solicitation they went to that testablishment, and after remaining an hour and a-half, the defendant accompanied the plaintiff's daughter to her home in a cab. She agreed to meet him the following week near the Green's Hotel, Aldersgate-street, where he was staying. She did meet him, and they went to a place in Leicestersgater, where they had supper and some wine, and afterwards they went to another place in the same locality, where the defendant effected her ruin. The sequentiated continued, and they corresponded by letter. The defendant in its letters addressed her as "My dear Emily," and signed himself with kind love, believe me, dearest, yours sincerely." The other parts of the letters were couched in equally affectionate terms. In one he said, "I am in receipt of your kind letter, and am sorry to say I cannot avait myself of the pleasure of your society until the evening, when I trust you will be able to meet me at the Postoffica. I trust you reached home in time, so as not to cause my it. le pet any uneasiness of mind. Do you know, darling, I long to see that prett face of yours again." Writing about the time of the Prince of Wales's marriage, from Portsmouth, he said, "I should bave suswered your kind letter es this, had it not been such a spreting week. I trust my dea

irst time she met him; but she admitted that the defendant, on three of the occasions when he met her, gave her money—half a sovereign, a sovereign, and some shillings.

The defendant himself was called, and he said that on the first night he saw the plaintiff they went first to a public-house and had some drink, and afterwards to the Grecian Theatre. The same night he accompanied her to Oxford-street in a cab, and on that occasion he had intercourse with her. She made nod difficulty about the matter, or about receiving money afterwards. He never told her he was not married, nor did he promise to marry her. He was a married man.

a married man.
Chailes Cummings, who had been a police-officer, and had been employed by the defendant in this case, said that the plaintiff had offered to settle the affair for £9 or £10. The jury gave the plaint ff a verdict for £30 damages.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCS OF WALES TO CAMBRIDGE.—In compliment to the Princess of Wales, and as an exultivity of ympathy with her feelings, which have been so cruelly wound d by the treacherous and sanguinary attack that has been made by the Prussians and Austrians upon the dominious and subjects of the royal father, the King of Denmark, it is understood that, at the approaching royal visit, the instinual colours of Denmark, red and white, will be the fashionable hus of the ladies' dresses, both morning and evening, and with be conspicuously displayed in the decreation of streets, buildings, marquess, and the like.—Cambridge

Taus ancoloured tess are now supplied by Mes. rs. Baker and Baker Tes Merchants, Loudon, through their sgents in town and country. These tess combine dueflavour with lasting arrength, and are more wholesome than the tes in ordinary use, hence their great demand.—[Advertise-

TRIAL FOR MURDER BY POISON IN FRANCE

THE interest taken by the French public in this trial whemed to increase when it was known that the two daughters of Madame Pauw—the person alleged to have been poisoned by her paramour. La Pommerase as recounted in last week's issue of this journal—would appear as witnesses. The judges entered the court at ten o'diso's, the prisoner having been brought in, as usual, a few minutes before.

fore.

The first witness called was Mdlle. Felicite Pauw, who was in deep mourning, and appeared greatly agicated. As she was only fourtern years of aga the court decided that she should not be saveru. In answer to the president's questions she stated that she knew the prisoner, who had occased to visit her nother for nearly a year till some time before her death. Her mother had spoken to swerth or some time before her death. Her mother for nearly a year till some time before her death. Her mother for nearly a year till some time before her death. Her mother had speken to her about the insurance on her life, and the prisoner had made her mother write a great number of letters, which he always took away with him. These letters were addressed to her mother's relatives to inform them that she was iil, though she was quite well at the time. Her mother had never complained of pasipitation of the heart. It was not true that her mother had met with a fall, though that was alleged as the cause of her pretended illness. Her mother was attended by Dr. Nelaton and other physicans, but she never took the medicine prescribed. Some of them thought there was nothing the matter with her. The prisoner sometimes gave her mother small sums, such as 10fr. (8;) but not often; was quite sure he had never given her mother 18 000fr., for she was always short of money; but when her mother sayed at home for the do-tors to see her, he promised to pay her 3fr. a day for the lesson she had lost at the Grand Hotel, but he only paid it twice. On the 9th of November her mother some medicine to prevent the cholers. Her mother said she was not very ill, and should be quite well in twenty-four hours. She was not very ill, and should be quite well in twenty-four hours. She was not very ill, and should be prisoner denied what the witness and respecting his frequency.

The prisoner denied what the witness said respecting his frequent The prisoner denied what the witness written by the deceased; but the witness, in reply to the president, declared praitively that her mother had written two letters to her grandfather and auut an-

nouncing her illness.

The other daughter, Adolaide Pauw, who is only twelve, was not

The other daughter, Addiance rauw, who is only sweet, we are interrogated.

Madame Delettre, who lived in the same house, deposed that the deceased had told her that she pretended to be ill, and expected a good sum of money by so doing. She knew that deceased was poor

Madame Biord, a schoolmistress, deposed that the deceased had Madame Biord, a schoolmistress, deposed that the deceased had told her that La Pommerais visited her every Saturday, and that she expected to get 3 000 fr. (£120) a year out of the insurance companies by feigning illness. Drocased had always said that she was in the family way, and that La Pommerais was the father. She dined with the deceased the day preceding her death, and she then appeared quite well. The deceased was always por, and she (witness) aid not think it pushle that the prisoner could have given her 13 000 fr.

Seyral other witnesses gave villages to the survey of the state of the survey of the sur

Several other witnesses gave evidence to the same effect, respecting the simulated illness of the deceased and her stratened circamatances

specing the simulated illness of the deceased and her straitened circumstances.

Jules Desmidt, assurance agent, deposed as follows:—M. de la Pommerais first came to me in May last year. He said that he wanted to effect an insurance in favour of a child yet unborn, and after I had explained to him the nature of such insurances, he further stated that, having had intimate relations before his own marriage with a married woman, since left a widow, he intends to devote 20,000fr. (£800) a year to fisarce a rather considerable sum on her life. The importance of the sum to be insured, and the prisoners title of count, left me no doubt of the sincerity of his proposals. I thought that the interest he took in Madame Pauwis children arose from his own relation to them. Se introduced me to Madame Pauw, who seemed anxious to have the business settled at once, and spoke very highly of La Pommerais. The insurance companies readily accepted the proposals made, and sent their physicians to see Madame Pauw, whom they all found a very promising life. The policies were soon afterwards filled up and the first money paid. I always thought the prisoner quite a gentleman in all his acts. The prisoner talked to me about purchasing a house for 400,000 fr. (£16,000).

Hoist with his own Petard.—One of the most curious accidents of the war is that by which Captain Fluther, of the gunboat Miami, has met his death at Plymouth, North Carolina. As he saw the Confederate ram approaching—the Albemarle, for that is its name—he slighted the large gun himself, and stood by as she was fired. The iron-clad was only half a length from him then. The shell struck the roof of the ram, rebounded, and hit Captain Fluther, exploding and killing him instantly. In fact, he was almost torn to pieces. This ram is accompanied by a formidable water battery, securely protected by cotton bates, behind which artillery and small arms can be securely used. The name of the satellite is the Cotton Plant.

An Enample for Internation.—The valuable living of St.

satellite is the Cotton Plant.

An Enample for Imitation.—The valuable living of St. Mary's, Nostingham, being about to be vacated, the pairon, Earl Mappers sought out most anxiously the fittest man for the post, and has just offered it to the Rev Francis Morse, M. A., incombent of St. Johns, Lady wood, pear Birmingham, and Huls-an Lecturer last year. The way in which the noble patron made known his selection is explained in the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Morse to his congregation and purishioners:—"A tew days ago I received from Earl Manvers, a perfect stranger to me, the offer of the vicarage of St. Mary's, Nottingham. It is a variable living; the church is the mother church of that town; and the position is one of the most important in the diocese of Linand the position is one of the most important in the diocese of Lin-colu. His lordship told me that he had been loosing out for a man during the last three months; that the Bishop of London, who is also a stranger to me, had mentioned my name to hin; and that from his testimony and that of others he had been induced to place the living in my hands." Mr. Morse has held his present incumbency for a period of ten years; he has a crowded congregation, who are devotedly attached to him and his ministry.

who are devotedly attached to him and his ministry.

A GALLANT FELLOW—The following is an extract of a letter from the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at King George's found, Australia, to the directors, dated April 1, 1864:—"An incident occurred on the 9 h uit to one of the company's boats, which was capsized in a sudden squall, placing Mr. Foll and the crew in the utmost danger, as they were only rescued after five hours' exposure on the bottom of the boat. In reporting this, I would here to call your especial notice to the very coursecut. this, I would beg to call your especial no ice to the very course out of Mr. Albert Williams, nephew of the boatswain of the store hip Larkins, who formed one of the boats crew, be having volunteered to swim a distance of not less than two miles to the volunteered to swim a distance of not less than two miles to the nearest beach in order to obtain assistance. After accomplishing risis feat in a sea awarming with sharks, one of which followed the boat and took a way Mr. Tolls coat, Williams ram a further distance of two and a-nalf miles over a rugged mountain covered with this k scrub before he could obtain any help; and though much exhausted and toon he persisted in joining the first bost which set out to seek for Mr. Toll and his orew." We are happy to and to this record of courage and endorance that the Board of the Pesinsular and Oriental Company voted £20 to be expended in an appropriate testimonial to Mr. Williams.

No Home Complete without a WILLCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Prospectus free on application at 135, Regent-attrect.—[Advertisement.]













WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—THE PLEASURE GARDENS. (See page 771.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

ROY AL ITALIAN OPERA—"LA Sonnambula" was produced here on Monday event g to a hone crowded to excess. From the commencement of the opera Midle Adeltina Patti exhibited in her amina the precious characteristic which marks all her impersonations and samps her as a born artist—the thorough absorption in the imaginary character which knows not a moment of ce-sation. From the time when size enters overflawing with light-hear-ed giety, to respond to the congratulations of her empando so on his approaching marriage, to the last thrilling outburst of j y and then thinks, her performance was most brilliant. Of her execution of the masic it would be impossible to speak too highly. Her voore has gained in roundness without losis g any of its sparkling beauty, and while it is delidious in its uterances of tenderoess and pathos, siogs in joyous passages with a tird-like brilliance, in which all the glaoness of an innocent heart appears to gush out in irrepressible melody. M. Nandin played hivino for the first time in England, and his interpretation of the character left a good deal to be desired. It lacked refinement, though we are bund to record that his stigng of "Ah! perchanon posso odisti," won for him the honour of a double real! M. Faure was the Rodolpo, assuming the character for the first time, and which he admirably sustained. Not only did he play the part like a high-bred gentleman, but his byplay was throughout institut with dramatic f-eiting, being especially admirable in the heat seed. Throughout this his acting was pre-unlocally maturals and at the end of each act and maturable in the heat seed. Throughout this his acting was pre-unlocally maturals and with her the honour. A sparkling and very well mounted balter, and the send of two opera M. Faure and Signor Naudin shared with bert the honour. A sparkling and very well mounted balter, in which has been been seen as the seven of this popular opera. The authority is a desired by seven mounted balter, in which has been be fessly; and now not have recommended by

DRURY LANE .- Mr. Phelps has again appeared during past weev, which is the last of the present season, in his great part of Falstaff in "H-nry IV." The opening and finishing pieces have been "An April Fool," and "My Heart's in the Highlands."

HAYMARKET — David Garrick," of which we have already given special notice has attracted large audierces here during the past week. "The Balance of Comfort" and "Venus and Adonis"

so adds to the attraction.

S.C. JAMESS — A new five-act comedy by Mr Dion Bouckault, S.C. JAMES S.—A new five-act comedy by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and entitled "The Fox Chase," has been produced at this theave. The piece has been previously played in New York, and traces of a reference to transatilanto tastes will be fire quently met with both in the dialogies and in the situations. Although in five acce, the pisy can barely claim to be considered a conery, according as it does in farcical and melod amate intendents; but it is among throughout, and the writing is full of terse, epigrammatic lifes. It is somewher strange that the principal feature of the plot should be identical with "David Garrick" now playing at the Haymarket—namely, that of a young tady falling in love with an actor, and he, as the solitotation of the lather, dining at the latter's resi cace, where he conducts himself in such a manuer as to cure the young lady of her love-dreams. Since the production of this new comeoy, a considerable amount of correspondence has taken playe as to its originality, upon that coint, we have not space to enter. We can only say the piece is admirably played, and that it is successfut. Mit and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. J. Charke, and Mr. and Mrs. Frack Mathews are included in the cast.

OLYMPIO.— Sense and Sensation; or, the Seven Sisters of

Mr. and Mrs. Frack nathers are included in the cast OLYMPIC.—"Sense and Sensation; or, the Seven Sisters of Thule," a morasity, by Mr Tom Taytor, has been a long time annuced, and was produced on Monday evening last, the 302ad night of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." The morality consists of a protogne and five scenes. In the prologue, King Schae summon about him his seven danghiers, representing each a virtue, and despatches them on a mission of redemption to the world in whith Sultan Reparation wights a purpoid assimily through his seven despatches them on a mission of redemption to the world in with Bullan Sensation wields a usurped actuarity through his seven sous, each an embodied vice. The dive scenes work out the mission and counter-mission—the vices striving in vain, though with apparent success, to seduce the virtues from the service of Senset to that of Sensation. Through the school, the street, and the stage, pass the settled virtues in the guise of weak wemen. Faith is thus made to clope with Pride as a feetman, flops with Luxury as a misio-mester, and Charity with Auger as a professor of physiology. The stage is satirised by the exhibition of its weaksnesses benind the scenes, and the revelation of the 'inner life' of setters on the bounds. A "sensation" drama, supposed to be founded on the Earth-giossic of Lisbool, is exhibited in ourse of preparation, and on the boxeds. A sensation drams, supposed to be founded on the Earthqueste of Lisboa, is exhibited in ourse of preparation, and some ridicate is attempted to be east on the off arts of compating managers. The rhyming dialogue is almost devoid of point, and the few pures coast mally introduced are of the most actique patterns. The whole of the company gave every effect possible to the referensace; but the drestiness was too much for the audience. The price terminates with the triumph of virtue, by the and of Art. This rather than of Mr. Tom Taylor.

Tellib rather than of Mr Tom Taylor.

STRAND—Mr J P. Wooler has contributed to this theatre a new one set connected a new one set connected and the world of Honour." It is a sory of love-making and refrigures, and difficulties. County Leoni (Mr. D. James) presents himself to the Duoness of Carrère (dies Kate Cars n) as a site of or her risad on besself of Louis, Frances of Savoy. The Duoness (avours the suffer for ni uself, not for his matter. But a mischief-Loving couling the Countess D Emiretia (Miss Ada Swauborongh), with the sid of the friend Laure Destrict (Miss Edza Johnstone), complicates the fidiness. The execution of their purpose is cleverly for even of their purpose is cleverly for even the fidiness. The execution of their purpose is cleverly for even displaying all her coquetties charms in the alternation of sailed petulance and fascinating humons; and Miss Edza Johnstone assuming with finished case all the sirrof a favoured and saucy page. The comedicta was well the airs of a favoured and saucy page. The comedietta was

received. Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Mazourka" continues to be

received. Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Mazourka" continues to be received with shouts of laughter and applares.

AS I LEY'S — The new drawna for Whitsuntide at this establishment is entitled "The Spy of the Republic" It abounds in stirring situations and has been admirably placed on the stage. Our space will not allow of forther notice this week. "The Three Black Seals," which is the afterpice, is also an exciting drama. The Theatres, notwith-leading the heat of the weather, have been very well attended during the past week. Our space will not admit of our noticing several other new productions at other houses. We must reserve them until our next. CRY-TAL PALACK — The magnificent weather on Monday and Tuestay had the effect of a tracting thousands of holiday tolks to this delightful spot. The additional attractions were on a large scale, but the beauty of the grounds no v is all-sufficient. Never did they look so brilliant in colours on any Whit-wonday before and never did the vast concourse appear so thoroughly to appreciate their beauties.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, the POLYTECHNIC and other entertainments dyalf stated in the public parriage on the great London holi-day—Whit-Monday, and never perhaps were more holiday-eekers about. Steam-boats and rairways were compelled to refuse thousands of anxious pleasure-s-ekers.

The Court.

For Royal Highness the Princess of Wales held a drawing-room St. James's Palsoe on Saturday afternoon, on behalf of her

Majesty
The Princess of Wales were a rich black silk train, trimmed with The Princess of Wales were a rich black silk train, trimmed with a deep border of crape and jet; a pertionat of black silk, covered with bouffants and ruches of crape, and organized with jet, headdress, a testa of jet, with black feathers and tuile veil. Ornaments jet. Her royal highness also were the Vistoria and Albert badge, and the feeigula of sine Order of Labella of Fortogal. Her Majesty arrived at Baimural Castle on Saturday afternoon. As Aberthess and Alboyne the public were admitted to the stations. Her Majesty gradiously acknowledged the salutations of the spectators.

We are enabled to state that their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour Asset races with their presents on Tuesday, the 7th, and Phursday, the 9th of June. They will proceed from the ratiway station to the course in the Queen's cash-ringes, and the greenes and outriders will wear their scarlet and gold liveries. Court Journal.

gold freeres.—Court Journal.

The Green with return to Windsor on the 10th of June, where her Majesty with return to windsor on the parliamentary session.

We understained that the Queen will not go to Germany this year.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

Derby.—5to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's General Peel (t and off): 6 to 1 agst Captain John White's Cambuscaa (taken); 100 to 12 agst Mr. Merry's Scottish Chief (taken); 17 to 2 agst Lord Westmoreland's Birch Broom ('aken); 11 to 1 agst Mr Naylor's Coastgoard (offered); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Paris (t and off); 100 to 6 agst Mr. FAnson's Blair Athol off, take 20 to 1'; 20 to 1 agst Mr. Cartwright's Ely (taken freely); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Baragah (t and off); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Osborne's Prince Arthur (taken); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Hill's Capenbagen ('aken); 23 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Forager (t and off); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Valentine's Hollyfox (t and off); 33 to 1 agst Sr. F. Johnstone's Historian (t and off); 40 to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Acworth (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord Glosgow's Strafford (t and off); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Hodgman's Valiant (offered); 50 to agst Mr. W Day's Sigualman (offered); 66 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Idler (offered); 100 to 10 Mr. G. Oates's King John (t and off); 1000 to 5 agst Mr. Weatherall's Dormouse (t and off); 5,000 to 15 agst Mr. J. B. Starky's Izaak Walton (1); 900 to 400 agst General Peel and Cambuscan coupled ('); burcan coupled (1);

RACING FIXTURES FOR MAY. ... 24 | Harpenden ... 20

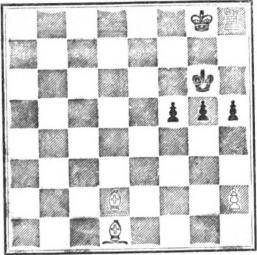
THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

In our impression of May 7 we gave the particular of the insurrection which had taken piece in Algeria, detailing the attack on the French troops by the Arabs. We this week give an illustration of the disastrous affair, which will be found on page 776 Recent accounts state that the insurrection had been suppressed under more favourable circumstances than could have been expected.

The Albert Membrial — The works in connected with the national memorial were tast week commenced by Mr. Kelk, to whom the execution of the entire contract has been entracted. The site chosen for it is in Hyde Park almost facing the entrance for whom the execution of the entire contract has been entrance to the stochosen for it is in thyte Park almost facting the entrance to the Horticultural thardens and on this spot the executations for the foundations are being made. From the great fleefs (160 ft) and the immense solidity and massiveness of the memorial, the foundations have to be taken unusually deep, considering the excellent nature of the sols, which is all gravel. Under the centre part they are to be formed of 16 feet of concrete, and nowhere are they to be less than 10 feet. The base of five memorial is to consist of broad and lofly dights of steps that give access to the work on four sides, and the work itself is to be no less than 180 feet square. The steps of grey grantle are to be laid in a found figure, with a broad landing between the lower and theyer rise. From this upper landing the memorial proper with rise, the basement being formed of a noble frieze in marble, the figures on which support the spire-like superstreamed of the size. The columns which support the spire-like are exceedingly flow, and will be surmounted with statues of service size. The spire, if we may so call it, which closes in the arch, is the of the richest and most elaborate of all Mr. Scotts designs. It will be built of red and grey grantle, and the rich white stone known as Darley Dale. The terminal and surmounting cross will be of wrought copper gill, and this pitton of the work is to be accounted by the Skidmore Art Company, whose robe serven in known as Darley Dale. The terminal and surmountaing cross will be of wrought copper gilt, and this pertion of the Work is to be executed by the Skidmore Art Company, whose roof screen in the transcept of the last Exhibition excited such affinish described proned and will be placed the statute of the late Prince Compant. His royal highways in representations the statue of the late Prince Consort. His royal highers in represented in robus of state, seated on a chair of state. The proportions of the figure are in a scate which it the same was is referred standing, will did it a height of 30 fr. the call of this figure and fitne other groups of states, with will surround the members are in weeters as it a ceited. The woole work is expected to fix has been hisself to complete it for this minimal discussion. The lating of the found to next new it be marked by a public extended, a; which she members of the royal family with be present. No date is fixed for this event, which, indeed, is not likely to take place till late in autumn.

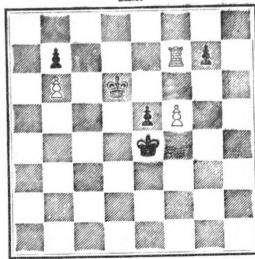
O hess.

PROBLEM No. 179 .- By W. GRIMSHAW, Esq. Black



White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 180 .- By A. D. L. Black.



Walte

White to move, and mate in five moves.

as attitude of a sink and another amateur

Game between Mr. White (Lowi	ck) and another amateur.
White.	Black
Mr. J. White.	Amateur.
1. P to Q B 4	1. P to K 4
2 Q Kt to B 3	2. P to K B 4
8. P to K 3	3. K to K B 3
4. P to Q 4	4 P to K 5 (a)
5 Q to Q Kt 3	5. P to Q 3
6 Pto K & 3 (b)	6 Kt to K 4 (c)
7. K Kt to R 3	7. Ptakes P
8. P takes P	8 B to K 2
9 Q B to Q 2	9. B to B 5 (ch)
10 K to Q rquare	10. P to Q Kt 3
11. B to K Kt 2	11. P to Q B 3
12. P to K B 4	12. Cas'les
13. K to Q B 2	13 B to K 2
14. P to Q B 5 (ch)	14 K to h square
15. Q B P takes Q P	15 Q takes P
16 B to K B 3	16 B to K 3
17. P to Q 5 (d)	17 B to K B 2
18. Q R to K Kt square (c)	18 P to K R 3
19. P to 8 4	19. Ptakes K P
20. B takes P	20. Kt to K B 3
2 . B to K Kt 6	21 is to K Kt square (f
22 Kt to K 4	23 Q to Q B 2
28. Q to K Kt 8	23 B takes P (g)
24. Q H to Q B 3	24 B to Q B 4
25 Kt takes R B	25. Ptakes Kt
26 K B to B 5 (h)	26 Brakes K R
27 Q B to K 5	27. Q to K B 2
28 K B to K 6	28 B to K 5 (ch)
29 K to B square	29 Q to Q Kt 2
30. P to K B 5	30. Q Kt to R 8
31. Kt to K B 4	31 K R to K B 2
82 Kt ohecks	32 K to R t
33. Kt to & 7	33 Q takes Kt
34 Q to K (6 (ch)	34 K to R square

Black resigns.

(a) We should have preferred P takes Q P. (b) This seems premature. He ought rather to have played B to K 2.

(c) The correct reply.

35. B takes K

(d) Well played. (e) K R to K Kt square looks better.

(f) is there any varid objection to Black's capturing the Q P with Bishop at this point? It certainly seems preferable to the move made.

(g) We should have certainly preferred P takes Q P (dis ch), although even them Write would neve had a strong attack. The following is a probable continuation:

Ptakes Q P (dis ch) P to Q 5 (best)
B to Q square B to Q B 3 B to K B 5 and Black will win a piece.

(h) The termination is very cleverly played by White.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS. MANSION HOUSE.

ALLEGED COMPRIENCY TO SCOTTLE A SHIP.—Herrick Kolm, a Pressian pallot, openfibed as a subple seepenser, was elevaged win convoiding with colours to south a voew i called the Alma, with literat to def and the unferwriges. Mr Lowis, who appeared for the possentian, stated that the Alma was a Pressian vose?, which in March last put into Ramagase for repairs. She was indused for the south of £500. The expenses of the veste, which substitute the deficiency of the veste, which substitute for £500 making together £500, and the veste, which substitute for £500 making together £500, and the veste, which substitute for £500 making together £500, and the veste, which substitute for £500 making together £500, and when wit in seventy miles of the Scilip Lisands she founded, when the weather was independent of the Scilip Lisands she founded, when the weather was to she will see "Abverse flojing from the messhessic of the Alma. A boat was seen to the Heiera from the Alma and it was stated the latter was in a stating state, and a request was made that the dapain of the Heiera. The chief evidence was the prisoner's own statement to the more of the Heiera. He said that the Alma was involved in distribution, and the verse's law for the state of the Heiera. He said that the Alma was involved in distribution, and the verse's law for the state of the Heiera. He said that the Alma was involved in distribution, and the verse's law for the state of the Heiera. He said that the Alma was involved in distribution, and the verse's law for the state of the Heiera. He said that the Alma was involved in distribution, and the verse's at Saungate. While as Ramsgate a piece was cut out of the side of new verse's raily to be knocked out at any time. When the Heiera was in sight the expetian told him to go and do what he had told him to do, as they wright not get another chane. The prisoner said he went down and effect has the place as a substitute to had the piece which he had mentioned had been out and they were loading the holes to up. The expe ALLEGAD COMSPIRACY TO SCOTTLE & SHIP .- Heavier Kobn, & Prassisu

BOW STREET.

BOW STREET.

A Dea in the Withers Box.—College Younge, a 'og fincler, of Brondstreet, S. Glea's was summened before M. Vaughen, to abow of the with he detained a day the proporty of Mr. Elwa d Soyforth, of Seymon-plac. Folken. The complainent stated that he had purchased a Streterier bitch about ten months and a hif ago, when three weets old, and lent to control the inner he was presented of the beautiful of the lines he was presented effects of "Lizzle," and about a fort night since he was presented effects along a seven in Lizzle, and about a fort night since he was presented effects along as we will Lizzle, and about a fort night since he was presented to give ber up, asying he had had har for twelve mont s. Mrs. Styforth as a gave a minute description of "Lizzle" and several file de who know her, and the party who cold the antial to Mr. Seaf rith, and who had seen her at defendant's shop, aware post very set her identity. On the side of the defence, George chantings are retained in the statement of the defence, George chantings are retained in the statement and defendant and was "Floe," and not 10.22 a "und not 10.22 a "und for the statement and defendant and was "Floe," and not 10.22 a "und not 10.22 a "und for the statement and defendant and was "Floe," and not on the magistrate thought that in all probability the animal herself much the latter with a statement; and, in consequence of the co-floing, evidence the magistrate thought that in all probability the animal herself before the best witness as to who exposely in the will was, ad, with the view, directed her to be brought into court. See was placed in defendants arms. He called her he "Floe," and putte and carres and her. Nisoner, ovever, di "Floe" as Mrs. Sylvih in the will was, ad, with the strength of get away from defendant, and manifested her affecting her early with a single that a way from defendant, and manifested her affecting her early should the strength of the sweet for a subscreen should be a fermined and carres. The ended him set, but a

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER.

CAPITURE OF ORE OF THE FRALE SWALE Mos.—A very showlly-dressed femure, are bridged at the bar before Mr. Se fe, charged with freeling pack its under peculiar circumwinances. Robust Outcomps, as often of the detective force, sid: at hair-past cleven on Sanday reorating i foliowed the princer into Westminster Abbey. The service set being ever, she waited behind the crowd, end I watched her. Mr. Selfe: Dis you know haited behind the crowd, end I watched her. Mr. Selfe: Dis you know was coming out I swale he princer with the service was over, she made her way to the main entrance, and stood by the side of the door. As the people were coming out I swale her put har left hand in the pocket of a lady, sad i inquied of her whether she had lost anything. I then saw the prisoner site he left hand into another lady's pocket, and I also spoke to that lady. The prison of the left, and I followed her, and stopping her, took her in the before. So thate-station for picking pockets. She gave her address, "No. Of Hale-street, Southwark" and it is correct. I searched her, and only foun. 2: 10½ upon her. Mr. Smyth (for prisoner): T.u say you knew her before. What day one knew of her? Winness: I had a cass for picking pockets on the previous Suedey there, and after she left her was pieced by a male associate, to whom she gave a pure, and he took the concentre us and three the pures into the Thumes, which he was crossing at the time. Mr. Smyth, Wr. Mr. Smyth (for prisoner): The day as the same if followed her some distince, and I determined next time is saw her confidency with a manne on it. I am certain she tried to pick several pockets both yesterday and yesterday week. The prisoner, by her solicitor, denied the charge, and t was urged that the constable must be mistaken in supposing she was committing such acts. She was remanded.

CLERKEN WELL.

CLERKENWELL.

Structural Application—A Man is a Trance—A wild, singular-looking man applied to Mr. D'Eppocuri for nammouses against two lodging-hou e-keepers, resident in Isington, neder the following extraortionary electrometerees—T. applicant said be was a vettine fine disal science, and the he had been in a tran e for eighteen months. The manner in which it was done was this—while he was asleep some per one entered his from, and putting some powerful drag over his face rendered him insensible, and then they operated on him for the advancement of me local science. Whilst he was in the hell the parties has open it the value on his trights, and had ejected into his system a large quantly of had lood, and that accounted for the blotch—a the mag strate outli les on his face. This was some manhs since. Mr. D'Eyu our tasked the applicant why he had not applied to the could not fad out who the parties were until lately because they had ancred into a solemn compet not to alwaige what had taken place unless compelled to do so in a court of justice. The same oath was taken by thore who will nessed the operations on him, and he had to self the applicant hy thore who will nessed the operations on him, and he had to self the applicant had been to him several times, but be could not make out anything about the matter. The phase where he had informed the manglarrate that he had been put in a trance were different from those he had told him. Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, sid the applicant had wasted on him and asked him to save processes against the parties, but he could not make out this story, and for his parties did not be lave it was tran. The applie at menioned the names of two respectable tra series, but he could not make out this story, and for his parties did not be lave it was tran. The applies a burnound. Mr. D'Egneoure directed Inspector Judge to see the parties mentioned and if there was any truth in the applicant had wasted on him here is summone. Mr. D'Egneoure directed Inspector Judge to see the parties mentioned a

-AUGIE

Hospital, to the effect that Mr. Cole was new aw immake of that hospital, and had been so since saturday, the 7th instant. It also stated that Mr. Cole's leg was broken, and that ne would be hospsecitated from attenting to give swidence as this court for some weeks to come. Evi'snoce was given, showing shar the defendant was in the W rideor Castle on the evening of the 7th last, dennis, and making a great deat, and he tree made to be reved; but an it was entire not to serve drunk or disorderly characters, he was re'se d. This seemed to annoy him a great deat, and he tree made use of gross language, and annyou the ensomers. He was sake to leave; but has he of tinety refused to do and or the amount of the his the or then let it he har and ejected the piecort, and it was then outside his then present influed the injury with which he was now charzed. Mr. Hickie a showmaker, who shill bure fraces of the breat way in which he had been treated, one of the blows under the eye being very visible each that he he was proceeding along the City-road with a view of taking his work to along he was proceeding along the City-road with a view of taking his work to along he was proceeding along the City-road with a view of taking his work to along he was proceeding along the City-road with a view of taking his work to along he was proceeding along the City-road with a view of taking his work of along the promore kicked the landlord must bearing, and he beard the landlord groan, and say his ing was broken. The prisoner them made off and ran down a dark street. The bystanders seemed straigle to be beard the landlord groan, and say his ing was broken. The prisoner them made off and ran the down to along his work on his aboutder, when he beard in such a cowardly and the means of along the result of the landlord groan, and say his ing was broken. The prisoner them made off and ran the down that he reperted the manufactor and had a see to with the prisoner, and in the meantine some persons came to the along him you to protect his manut

Self-Accestion—A powerful men, having the appearance of an excavator, in who gave no far her accessed the appearance of an excavator, in who gave no far her accessed of humans beyond asympthat be annea was John S.rong, are a brought before Mr. Courte by the phord, 268 K division, charges on his own confension with felousously she phord, 268 K division, charges on his own confension with felousously and tourglariously breaking into a jevelle's stope and steating, in our jevelle's man not in coursely, a general gave of cost, while on dray in whitechapel roat, the prisoner come up to me and said. If wish the give my said up for robbing a jevelle's these at Cambridge. If it mediasely cautioned him (prisoner) that any statement he made to me I should, if necessary, we against that He understood that, and proceeded the say—"There is a man now in London, who was with me in the job. Nine or me days ago I me it in at the Saif on Walcrost Union. We had seem's blk, and afterward tolged together until blooding, the 2th of the mouth on that day he saked me if I would go with him it makes a shall. I questioned him as to warr the put was, and he told from the was the pitce of the mouth. On that day he saked me if I would go with him it is made a hand. I questioned him as to warr the put was, and he told from the mether's shop on the right-ban side of Banne-afreet, which was the pitce on me place covered with glass treely or fourteen gold and aliver watebox, a street god free, and Ever ensure pitce. I had eve of the watches to carry. We afterware a got a lodging at the George the Fourth public-housin, as Ensured, agreement greater, where the contractive professes the few as a possible for London, and get rid of the property there; but where it aware to man was gone with watches the few property there; but where it was no had been any remarks, as he proposed smearing him introduced in the southwester, I flaving made the store ending the proposed of the few property there is not a state of the property of the store of the stope

that they were 'mess and wife,' and had experiented model to the magniturate that they were 'mess and wife,' and had experiented model to the would shorely be in a position to defrey all demanded.

Pairfur Care of Attempted Suidfur, —Grorge Giffuron, ared 40, described as a lebourer, of we ingitur-road, Stepney, —archarged before Mr. Leigh with a determined attempt as suitfured. John Bind, gardener at Victoria-park, stated: At for moderners past eight last Right I was at the south side of the ornamental water has the past when I saw the prisoner in the Areade areas. I woke him up and told him he most go out of the grounds, as I was clearing the pro. le out from that park I though he looked Ri, and silowed him to stop a little longer, when he mode not such a few fidely. I have done it: I asked him was the had done and he safe, "I have foreit!" I asked him was the had done and he safe, it has not momentally so the project of the most go out of the case of two outces bottles projecting from his picket, on which, do taking them out, I found labels with "landanum" a d"polan" primated on them. He seemed overpowered with sleep, and wanted to lie down very badly, but I would not let him, walked him brishly on, and at oke hit to the meatest doe or's, where the remains of landanum were found in both the bottles. The surgeon, after attending to him, avised that be should keep him still walking about, and after doing so for some time he at ienath gave the prisoner into custody. Prisoner, in reply to the charge said: I am really very sorry for it, but I have been out of work some time, and, being its new to well the modern to be in right foot), this side a sem to wither away so. I am willing to work, if I can get it to do, but I cannot and I could not bear to see my wife, who is in ill-health, working for the support of here of our two children, and me. One of the children said the prisoner's next examination of him prisoner ince. I have been in myself tood, but an better now. We have not applied to the wikebouse, as we did

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MARLE DROUGH STREET.

A WELL-KNOWN THIEF CHARRED WITH BEIGG FOUND IN A HOUSE—Frederick Williams, a thick-set y ting fails, well known to the poince, and who has only just returned from percal servitade, was charged before Mr. Roch with being found in the books No 22. Dake-tives, Portlant-place and also with assaulting Mrs. And Seven, the landlady, and Elien Conningham, heresevant. Mrs. Seven-said that on going into her bad-room on Monday afternoon she saw a shadow on the wall, and afterwards found the prisoner in the room with his hand on one of her husband's coats. On

asking the prisoner what he wanted he said he was looking for a painter. asking the prisoner what he wanted he said he was looking for a printer. She bold him she believed he was there for the purpose of committing a felony, and he do him, and carled her servant to go for a co stabe. The prisoner "targh!" do get away, and on her servant coming to her assent the prisoner study her developed a violent tilled on the check, and thin a ruck her servant to the eyes blacking both of them in a very had meaner. Eilen (austingham, certaints differ. Stevens, prived that while passing the prisoner to go for a constable be gave her two violent while passing the prisoner to go for a constable be gave her two violent bidwarn the face, heading both her eyes. William Heley of 30 Charlottepisch side that while going sing Duar-street he heard criteries as intended, and on geing to No. 22 he located the prisoner sungifier with Mrs. Stevens and one servants and trying to get away. Bit, Neve is was the cling from a wound on her face, and mease vant from one of her eyes. Write, 198 E, over the control of the first prisoner was a well-faceway that fart had suffered penal erviture. Mr. Knot committee the prisoner for three nexts for the graph of the Ecotymian, a.s. the prisoner was a well-faceway that fart had suffered penal form the season to Mrs. Stevens and two months for the assaut on the stevens and two months for the area ut in the certain —each sustant on Mrs. Stevens and two months for the death of the first on leaving the due thanked the megistrate.

each sake not to take affect on the extration of the other. The prisoner on leaving the dick thanked the megistrate.

SOUTH WARK.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERT BY A TICKET-DELEAVE Max—William to shop a respectable showing young men, was placed at the bir before Mr. Barcham for mast examination, changed with measing a very daring attempt to stool a watch from the person of Mr. John flinching, in, jun, gas engineer, Clicca, Backfrare rold, It appeared from the evilence of the prosecutor that on the moraling of Saterday, the 7 h. about one o clock, he was standing on the payments near he father's flower, hidding good night to reversal of his companions, and just as he was the made befolk he watch go from his waistocat pocket. He immediately put his hand down and served bold of the prisoner's hand just as he was in the act of breaking the watch fr. mithe their in ordinary in the safety of the watch and run off. He wis, however pursued, and given into custody. Police resistance 365 Merid has a little before one o'clock on the morning in question se was enduty in the Slack flarar-road, when he hard act of "Folice" proceed orms the Crous opports. He ramovir, and naw the prisoner or rugging with the proceeding and as soon as it expected the prisoner for Mittees then perceived that the price in the story of the safety. In memory to the cauge the prisoner said he knew nothing about the watch. He was running fast when the procedurer each of the latter. In memory to the cauge the prisoner said he knew nothing about the watch. He was running fast when the procedurer each of the affair. In memory to the cauge the prisoner and the story of the his division, said that the pris ner was well-known convicted that he had only the said he knew nothing about the watch. He was running fast when the procedurer each of the said to have a made a despect to the action as well as well as well as well as well as the prisoner of the body of the affair. In the contract of the his ticked-liew, after being servand to four years prail serv

THAMES

THAMES.

TREAT Brost.—John Juces so ear a gentlementy-looking man, was brouged out re Mr. Burchem, charged with assentiting Mr. George Barnes, of Leurestina Cottage, Grove-road, brepney. The completions and the prisoner and he wife had toget in his hour for trelve weeks. He give them softee to quit. That notice unjied on Mr. of set up. That morning the prisoner on amenced the removal of he goods. He stopped him, st. of saked him where he was going. The prisoner refused to satirfy him Andread on the prisoner struck blim three times. Mr. Be. of war, fou would not allow him to remove his goods? Withess: No. I wook cot, sir. Does e owe you say rent furthe apartments? No. e.r., he does not. Mr. Burcham: Then you had not rith to prevent him removing his goods. Witness: He would not tell me witere he was going. Mr. Burcham: He was uncerno rollegat on te does. He had a right to see we also goods. Witness: What can I so? Mr. Incomain: Fullow his goods. Augustate where he is going, if you think proper. He ower you no cans, aris he had an adoubted right to r. may the goods. You excessored to prevent him, such the prisoner is of charged.

LAMBETH.

Improved Robbert — Catherine viar, and M. Key, an exceedingly smartly dressed Joshiy woman, who placed at the bar before Mr. Elli it charged with residing from the person of Herry Brown, an egod man his passed on the bar before Mr. Elli it charged the statement of the province of Herry Brown, an egod man his passed outsidened in first state of Barry Brown, and agod man his passed outsidened in Pite street close by the prisoner came op and adversed him, but he soft herr to go about her business, as he did not wish to have anything to say to her. She then got close to him, and called him father, and sake it was time he was at home. He again told her to be if, and indectately after he say occasion to go up to a wall for a necessary purpose, and while there she came up to him, three her arms round him, and took the purer from his pocast. He treatmy laid told of her and scoused her of robbing him, but he denied it, and indectately after he saw her pass his ourse to a tail man, with a monerach, who came up to her. Thomas Williams sais he was passing near the pol at the time, and, the man-er of the prisoner existing his samption. he was bed her for some moments. He then naw her go up to the gibtleman, throw her arms round him, and he then charged be with robbing him. He are sted in giving her into custody. The prosecutor's daughter gave conformatory evidence, and the prisoner day.

WANDSWORTH.

WANDSWORTH.

THERATERING TO SHOFT A SWEETHEART—James Reliev, who was described as a n.es, was brought up on a warrant, charged with threstening to shoot a going woman named Ann Les, whereby she want in boddly fear of him. The defendant pleaded "Guity." The compainant, on entering the writtens box Resisted at kissing the book, and sais she old not which to press the case any further. Mr. Logham said she had obtained a warrant against the prisoner for threstening to shoot her which was a very serious charge, and he must bear the case. The compainant was their sworn with evident reluctance and in answer to questions, said the prisoner had been saying his addresses to her, and these gagement was bristen off She aw him in the neighbourhood of South Limbein on the 3 d of May, and he said, "If I did not gat married to her be would shoot me." He shay eath he was elemined to have her. Mr. Taylor (the cirk): Do you go it fear of 'him? The complainant: Not now, air. The engagement has been renewed between ut. Mr. Logham: I don't with to saw you any indiscreet question, but now you wish to have him? The complainant: Yes, air. Mr. John Southgate, of the Albert Dairy, Priory-grove, brother-in-law to the complainant, who had promoted these proceedings, said the prisoner had threatened to shoot him if he did not whom him to come after the girl. Witness had brought him up and be the open grower of the engagement. The prisoner had breatened to shoot him if he did not willow him to come after the girl. Witness had brought him up and be to fail the men in London. (Laughter) Mr. Logam them recredible prisoner to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £40 to keep the peace to wards the complainant and all her Majarty's subjects for a period fext months. The prisoner had go complied with the forms of the court, then with brew with he coal pislant. The troburio-law asked to have he costs, the cost of a summons which was granted in the min the prisoner had go the trobust of the sum of the to have the costs, the cost of a summon If six months. The product having complied with the Limb of the court, then will brew with he couplainant. The troburin-law asked to have the costs of a summons which was granted in the bre instance, and whith Keley failed to answer, and the warrant, returned to him as he had paid them, but Mr. Ingram informed him that his application was too late, for the man had gone away.

GREEN WICH.

GREEN WICH.

A Rosser Detected by the liveled of a Watch—Bridget Scott, aged 18, a prostucie, was charged with swealing activer waten, the property of Cheries Bird, a gardener, residt, as those verses, perfor. Police constable 217 B. said that at two o'clock that morning he met the prisoner at Deptord, and inquired where she was golds. S. e poined down a lare, no said she was going to a house at which an Iri-h "waste" was being held. White taking to the presche heard the ticking of a watch and after waiking with her as far as the house at which the "waste" was being held. We must be prisoner if she could tell him the time. Thus prisoner replied that she could not, but to d him where there was a house in the lame at which he could see a clock. Witness told are he have she had a watch, because he could hear it taking, and the prisoner than took the watch produced from the nowom ofher area, and he to the risto casted, upon a piction of steeling it. After being looked up at the station a short time the procedure subject of the watch, and on the watch found upon the prisoner being bown to blue he identified it as his property. The procedure of he was the worse for liquo- on arriving at new-cross by the 12 20 midnight its n, when he meet the prisoner and accompanial heat to a hause in the prisoner and accompanial heat to a hause in the proposed. The prisoner and accompanial heat to a hause in the prisoner oboded of the watch produced. The prisoner pleaded "Chulty," and appeared agreeably surprised at only receiving a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment.

Literature

HIGHLAND JESSIE;

LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID. A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

CHAPTER LIX.

JULY 4 .- LUCKSOW.

BLEST if I've had a rap o' sleep," says Corporal Tim Flat on the moraing of the 4th of July; "never was such a mortial row! What feller can keep a bright look-out when he can't get forty

morning of the 4th of July; "x What feller can keep a bright lowinks?"

Tim was not grumbling, though his words may appear to have tended that way. All through that night of the 3rd of July the firing on the part of the enemy was terrible. It never ceased for one moment. It appeared as though the Indians, having once gained their one great advantage—that of the mortal wounding of Sir Henry — were determined the general should not have another peaceful moment in this life.

It may safely be said that from the moment Sir Henry was struck to the instant when the dismal news spreed over the camp that he was "gone," the roar of artillery did not cease for ten minutes Places that had in times of peace been pleasant promenade, were now soored and seamed with raging shot, so that they reminded you of the face of a very old man.

'the trees within the Resi-

of the face of a very old man.

he trees within the Residency grounds were not spared.

Airady they began to droop—

struck, battered, and scored as they were every minute by shot and shell.

and shell.

As for the houses, already,
by this 4th July, there was not
a building in the citadel that had
not been "baptized with iron"

Tim Flat was quite right—

there was no getting any sleep for five minutes. It speak plainly, the beareged had not yet got used to the ractet. These were, however, to accustom themselves to the roar.

themselves to the roar.

In fact, the conditions of sleep in Lucknow strongly reminded one of the old tale of the miller, who obtaining a wife and mill, thought himself happy, till he found the noise of the latter deprived him of slumber. He got used to it, time went on and prived him of slumber. He got used to it, time went on, and when he retired quite a pros-perous miller, he had grown so accustomed to the clack of the mill that his only mode of gain-ing rest was to be ground to sleep with the hand ooftee mill.

o at Luctnow. or the tret few days in July,

For the trat few days in July, the besieged, distracted with the riot, were more worn for the want of sleep than by all their other troubles put together.

Well, after a time, the roar of cannon became a juliaby, and when relief came, they could not get to sleep for want of the usual riot.

But in sails of the firing of

get to sleep for want of the unual riot.

But in spite of the firing, of the want of sleep, if the air of forlors hopelessness which rested upon the garrison, perhaps there was not one man who thought of giving in. Oertainly if such a—a cod (for that is the word) existed, he never made public his impressions, which certainly would have been followed by a sicking. No, they determined through thick and thin—through thick showers of iron and lead, and thin rations—to hold on and to hold out at Lucknow (a)

hold on and to hold out at Lucknow(d)

It was seven o'clock in the morning, and Sergeant Maloney and Brigadier-General Sir Henry Lawrence were pretty equal now—for they were both about serving the same commanding officer.

The gentlemen in Sir Henry's

presence looked grave through-out that night, watching their good general, for they knew what the morrow was to bring with it. The general wandered much in his mind during the night, and so happy were these aberrations that those about him knew he

could be in no pain
Sometimes he was away in England, and a youth once again—
but more frequently he was the good servant of England working
hard in Iudia, and muttering in his quick, awest voice various
orders and auggestions Most frequently, in all his wanderings, he
supposed himself at work in the school for the children of English
soldiers which he had established in India—at work, expressing
satisfaction acre, gentle disapprobation there, yet smiling and speaking gently, whatever were the words he used
Pray, reader, are all these particulars dismal? Do they go towards making up a dreary tale? I think not. It does not follow
because you talk of death that you shall be melancholy.

(a) Holding our at Lucksow.—We give an illustration of the interior of Lucknow in the present issue. It is taken at that point which was less exposed, and where the English position was not overlooked by houses be-yout the sarthworks. The figure in the fore-ground is that of a soldier bringing up supplies of ammunition from an underground store.

Be that as it may, Lawrence lay happy as his soul floated away

Be that as it may, Lawrence lay happy as his soul floated away from this earth.

They sat about him—or rather, they stood about him, for there was something in the atmosphere of that death-bed which forbade men sitting down to look upon it; and though the roar of the accept cannon, neating at the house within which the swift iron had already done its work, was so loud that a voice could hardly be heard, yet those about Bir Henry moved softly, as do women when fearing to wake a sleeping child.

Close the door, brother, on that scene; kneel in thought outside the door, till the message comes saying, "He is dead." Then rise up sighingly, and say, "One good man the less in the world." There are men who can give you the minute particulars of his last minutes—here none of them shall be even feebly photographed. In the grand old Eman times, a Boman, knowing that the hand of death was upon him, would turn away, and hide his face in the folds of his dress, that no man might see him die.

Would you have any man look upon your "passing" moment?

He died.



GENERAL HAVELOCK ON THE LOOK OUT. (See page 782.)

And all the awe struck camp pused in their fighting for a moment, that the better they might hear the news.

Have you lost a good parent?

If so, you can comprehend how the garrison felt something as you then did, when the face you loved was changed to death's

you then did, when the face you loved was changed to death's
He had not been like other officers. Go do not to Aldershott, talk
with the men, and you will flud that so far from the privates knowing their officers, they are more frequently than not ignorant of
their very names. On the other had, I never saw an English
officer speak to a soldier balow the rank of a sergeaut; and as for returning the private's forced earliers the land are not at the state of the state omeer speak to a somer used withe rank of a sergeaut; and as for re-turning the private's forced salute—the less we say of that the butter.

better.

Whereas Lawrence got out of his uniform, so to speak. No man was too lowly for his notice. Well, the upshot of it all was that he founded a school, saved some hundreds of English people, and did as much as any man to prove to the Indian races that the English may be repulsed, but cannot (in our time, at all events), be over-

He died I do not say the garrison sat down and wept for him. Such an section would be absurd—for they had to fight and work hard,

but I believe, truly, that like most other good men, he did good even in dying, for from that final 4th of July the garrison were more determined than ever that the ladians should only conquer by

even in dying, for from that the ladians should only conquer by more determined than ever that the ladians should only conquer by annihilating them.

Nay, I shall have to show in the very next chapter but one how the influence of his death led to a very handsome performance on the part of Corporal Tim Flat.

And now let us look after Sergeaut Maloney.

He had not been removed to the hospital—Phil Effingham had promised him that; and so there he lay, on the mattress, whereon in the earlier and pleasanter days of the siege he heard, and, perhaps, swore at, the camp lectures (delivered free of all charge) by poor dead and gone Jobelina Fisher.

The sergeaut stuck to it for some hours, and hard and fast, that it was "Only a scratch"

"Mate," says he to Mirs. Maloney, "don't you give in," for he heard her in the darkness having a quiet sob to herself. Oh, yos, the camp was dark, because the moment a light was seen in the night time it was a b-soon that the enemy immediately fired on.

And the raccals were getting uncommonly clever in their firing—as it was quite natural the scamps should, they gave themselves so much practice.

"ME give in then!" says Maloney, "Why, mate, you're dreamin!"

Rut when he fell off into a light sleep, as she know by his

dreamin'!"
Hut when he fell off into a light sleep, as she knew by his regular breathing, she put a handkerchief over her head, and made for Phil Effingham's quarters.

duarters.
"Come in, mam," says Phil,
who had flung himself down in
his clothes for a couple of hours'

"Sir," says Maloney, "I know your bonour will excuse a—a— but—"
"Out with it," says Phil, quick

"Out with it," says Phil, quick and sharp, but not really in un-hind tones, for he is quite aware that if you once condole with a lady in trouble she breaks down

"My mate, Sergeant Maloney, 3—th, your honour, do you think, now, he i——"

"My good woman," says the doctor, looking about with that kind of desperation a big dog will show, which, having his matter's dinner to carry, fluds himself surrounded by a pack of hungry curs—"my good woman, it's what may happen to any of us!"
"Ho!" says the irish woman; "ho! yo're quite sure it's as bad then as that? It's what might happen to any of us, is it?"
"Wel!, ma'am, I'm really afraid it is"
"How long, doctor?"

afraid it is "
"How long, doctor?"
"I barely follow you—how long?"
"Before—my—mate——"
Here poor Mrs. M. stopped suddenly, as though somebody had stifled her with a good sized

had stiffed her with a good sized feather pillow.

"Not long, ma'am, I'm afraid."

"A day, doctor?"

"No, not a day, ma'am."

"Oh, but up to daylight I hope, your honour?"—for, you see, she wants to see him just once more.

"Yes, yes," says the doctor.

"Oh, good night, sir," says the poor woman.

"Here—you there," says Phil,

"Oh, good night, str, "says the poor woman.

"Here—you there," says Phil, whose pity very much reminded you of a slap in the sace—for you cannot expect a hear to do anything but growl—"he's not suffering, you know. He'll fall off quite qciet—and, upon my soul, maam, I think he's well out of it. Confound it, there's my looking-glass gone!"

For at that moment a bullet slapped into the room, and hit Phil's mirror as clean in the middle as though sent there on purpose. And the worst of it was, the bullet was a spent one.

middle as though sent there on purpose. And the worst of it was, the builet was a spent one. Had it not been, it would have goue clean through the glass. As it was, Phi's little oval mirror was smeathed into what poor young Swellington would have called "chow-cnow."

have called "chow-chow."
Mrs. Maloney turned off without a word, trouble not being
conducive to politeness, and so
she got back to her own dreary,

Mrs Spankiss was there—for Suds was slways up to the work of her regiment, and went here and there all through the siege

and there all through the siege as cool as any iron-plated frigate, and though she got an ultimate built in the back, she marched very well with it—and, indeed, to be here anticipatory, I may add that the built is there now, and is rather a convenience than otherwise, for it warns Mrs Spankiss, by snooting pains in that region, of coming rain, an advertisement which must be invaluable to a laundress who has constant "haugings out" on her mind.

Cool? Brankiss out the name of "Country the same of the same

ings out "on ner mind.

Cool? Spankiss got the name of "Cucumber" before she had done with the Residency. They are so clever at giving you names

in the army.
Wherever the 3-th wanted help there you found Spankiss. She Wherever the 3—th wanted help there you found Spankiss. She was so strong and hearty, confound her, and bore a band *V*ry-where with such hearty good with, that she quite "took the shine out of all her sister serge antesses, though, coubtless, some of them were as desirous of being Christians in a small way as was she. You see, those big, strong people can always have their way if they chouse. Happily they don't generally know their own power, and so we smaller people gets rise out of them now and then.

"He's better," says Spankiss.

"On'y a scratch, mate!" says old Maloney, not that he was old, but, being particularly fond of him in the 3—th, they had called him old.

but, bei





"On'y a scratch!" says Molly Maloney, echoing, because—because—well, because she was a woman, I suppose.

I decline here to go into particulars of what Mrs. Spankiss said and did; I have no time for them. But little it was could be said

I decline here to go into particulars of what Mrs. Spankiss said and did; I have no time for them. But little it was could be said or done for S-regent Maloney.

When Sirs Spankis had cleared out, consequent upon the information, brought by Tim Flat, that her own Warren and her sdopped little Jerry were "a makin' as much row as the enemy." Mrs. Malor ey hat down patiently to wait, and, taking the old husband's hand in hers, says she, 'Try and sleep'.

"Mate I will,' says he, spesking more faintly by much than he did when he was first stratched; "but you mark my words—and whith my words I know,—store i git up orf this here trues o straw"—(this was a sarcastic reference to the military mattrees)—"the only parts of the enemy as you'll see will be their ugly backs."

"Give me a kiss, then, lad," says Mrs. Maloney, "and then you go to sleep."

"N, me boy, I'd rather sit here wid my hand in yours."

"Why, what's the matter, mate?"

"Nothing then."

"Nothing then."

"I thought you'd turned the tap on,"—(this is a way they have in the army of talsing of tears)

"No, me boy," says she.
And says he, "I do feel sleepy, I do."
And thereupon he falls asleep.
She sits through the darkness, keeping quiet till he wakes, which

"No, me boy," says ale.
And says he, "I do feel sleepy, I do."
And thereupon he falls asleep.
Be sits through the darkness, keeping quiet till he wakes, which he does with the dawn.
And pray, is it the bleak dawn, or the supreme moments which are at hand, that place such an odd light upon his face.
There is also something new upon her counterarce.
The light falling upon his half-closed eyes awakes him.
"Been asleep mate?" he says, after an effort, as though recalling him of to what he is and where he is.
"No me man, I've not"
"Molly, woomen, what's the matter with you?"
"Nothing, lad"
The stout old sergeant—for I may tell you there had been for some years a good sprinkle of grey hairs behind his ears—looked up, and a sew kind of knowledge spread over his face.
"Praps," says Meloney, "its more than a scratch"
"Let me put your piller straight, then," says she.
"Ha!"

That was all be said for some moments.

That was all be said for some moments.

Then be looked up, and slowly held out both hands for hers and the expression on his face showed how surprised, in a faint way, he was that he moved them so slowly.

"Molty, laddle, dost remember when I came courting thee?"

"Dost remember, laddle, thou wast on a stile, with a pail on by brad, and I told thee I'd carry thee, pail and all, if thee

Tis many years agone," says she.

"The regiment was quartered at Queenstown. Didn't thee come after the regiment a bit, mate?"
"I come after my jo," says she.
"Ha, ha!—that's worth for sweetheart. I taught thee to say the mate half of the say the

"He, ha!—that's "cotch for sweetheart. I taught thee to say 'jo,' wench—didn't I?"
"I'was so, Maloney."
"I learnt that when the regiment was at Edinbro'. I'we been with the regiment past thirty year. Do thee mind, less, how when I told thee to cell me the jo, thee called me a gossoon?"
"Indeed, yes," says she; and the poor woman's voice was just as soft as any kind lady's it the land.
"Them days, wench, wur happy days."
"Indeed, so are these. my jo."
"So they be lass—so they be. And—and, mate, if 'tis more than a scratch—is it? No, no, my true wench, don't let it be thy voice to tell me."

to tell me."

Then there was silence for a few moments.

"What was I saying?" he asked when he spoke again. Then
the comprehensive look again appeared upon his face, and he said.
"Lass, praps I'm hearin' the mufiled drums. If I am, I tell
thee, Molly, thou's been the truest wife ever man was blest thee, with.

As for the "true wench," she sat with the cold dawn upon her face, which was very loving and gentle. But never a tear slipped over her face, for the newly come grief of good women in some

measure stupefies them.

"Molly, my mate......"

And then, somehow, I think the honest couple (their work-hardened hauds clasped), drifted back to a time even before the courting, and when each said the little half-spoken prayers of

Do you know, I think these two poor people prayed to-gether?

gether?
They had not been much in the habit of that kind of thing; but I don't think the supplications were any the worse for that.
It was Sergeant Fisher who put an end to this work.
"Hullo, Fisher, what of the day?" says Maloney.
"We shall have some hard hitting."

" How's Lawrence?

"Going home

"Going home"
Maloney sighed.
Fisher had no time to spare—visiting was pretty well at an end in the Residency. I doubt if even Miss Skeggs was up to visiting after the 3rd, even if she had had everything to go in, for the poor dear's trucks had been set firs to by a rocket, and all she was worth (her personal qualifications and attractions apart) Miss Skeggs stood apright in, or as nearly upright as under the curcamstances she was able to accomplish
Fisher gone, Maloney, weary with the exertion of speaking, and loving, and praying, fell asleep, and so it happened that he awoke

oving, and praying, fell asleep, and so it happened that be a woke and fell asleep again, and a woke and wandered in his thoughts, and

fell asleep again.

In a few hours he looked at his "jo," at his "true wench" without knowing her, and he grow weaker and weaker, and when it was

eight o'clock he died.
"Amen!" said his wife, gently; and stooping down, she kissed

him.

And so they found her, lying with her face against his; for the poor thinz, now that she could be of no more use to her lad, thought of herself, and broke down, and for a little time she let her poor homely senses go whither they listed.

CHAPTER LX.

SAID Tim Flat, "I was only born in Whitechapel, it's true" (he said this when the news came to hand that Sir Heary was dead); "but if I don't show 'em this day as I'm a true-born Hinglishman, my name ain't Timothy, which let him as dare deay. This day I has my indiwiddle rewenge for the general's kick o' the bucket. Who'll jice?"

"I'm yer man"—"Yara ver ava"—"I Mala and the show the bucket.

Who II just "" Yere yer are"—" Make me one"—and a score of similar sentences saluted the valiant corporal's suggestion, for, as I have said, the hate of the enemy was much increased by Law-

rence's death.

"Mind," says Flat, "to memorate the day, mind, each man has
to beg one, and do as much else as he see."

"Five it is," says Tim, after arranging as to who should, and
who should not, have the honour of special performance with him

"Yah," says a sixth gentleman-private, who is extremely dis-gusted that he has been excluded, "why don't yer call yerself two, I'm Flat, and so make it half-a-dozen?"

To which taugh, as the speaker's superior officer, Corporal Tim degree as reals.

To which taut, as the speaker's superior designs no reply.

And so it came to pass that Tim sought out Highland Jessie when he was off duy (ten minutes) and on his dinuer

"Jess," says he, "I ve come to say good-bye, p'apps!"

Now Jess was not prepared for that statement. She never thought of Tim as a hasband for one moment; but it does not follow that, therefore, she did not think of him at all for—say

"Where are ye going?" says Joss.
"I'm a goin' to show the enemy what the British barmy is made of!"

made of!"

Whereupon Jessie, who was mending a—a—well, "Evil be to him who evil thinks!—a petticoat, in fact—whereupon Jessie breaks out into a laugh.

"What are yer laughing at, Jess?"

"I'm a goin' to make a sortie."

"What?" says Highland Jessie, with the needle poised on the foreinger and thumb of one hand and the petticoat clutched tight in the other.

in the other.

"I am a goin to make a sortie!" says Tim, emphasising his words as thought they were had poetry.

"Gude laird, why?"

"For the honour o' the British army, and Havelook on the look-

out" (b).

"And dinns ye think," says Jessie the Prudent, "ye can jest do the British army as much good by—by taking care o' your uniform, and what's in it, as by making your sorties?"

"Which I'm pledged to it,—and honour is honour."

"Oh," says Jessie, "ye're pledged?"

"Yes, Jess."

"Yes, Jess."
"Then ye must perform, mon; only—only, Tim"—and here she got up, and played with the buttons on the breast of his coat —(deer heart, how his own beat beneath her touch!)—"only, Tim, every mon has jest the right to look after his own life before any other mon's. But, Tim, my laddie, why have ye come to tell was about 12.2"

" Why, don't yer see, Jess, I mayn't be able to tell yer anything bout it afterwards"

about it afterwayds."

"Y."ve been very impredent," says captions Jessie.

"Can't help that now, Jessiand I was thinking, Jess, that as we may never meet agin, as you'd come down the ladder a bit, and jest sive me one."

"One what, mon?" asks Jessie, who is perfectly aware of the

"Oue what, mon?" asks commodity in request "Why, jest one smack." "Smack, mou?"

"Smack, mou?"

"Well, jest a salute."

"Salute, laddie?"

"Which, Jess, I meaus a Kiss."

[What a fool a men is who asks to kiss a woman who hes told him she will never hare him. Though, by the way, that kind of thing—the kiss of a woman you love—doss make you confoundedly courageous. You can go out to batle after that with the valour of a dozen?

sie Macfarlane being a Scotch woman, it need not be said

Ent Jessie Macfarlane being a Scotch woman, it need not be said she thought twice over the proposal before she spoke.
"Weel," said she, "I think ye may."
And therem on, before she had time to retract—CRASH—he had kiesed Jessie Macfarlane for the first, and, perhaps, the last time in

his life.

"Good bye. and good luck," says Tim, as red in the face as a bolled lobster, and, I believe, ready to howl with joy and pride—
ablet the pride of Whitechavel—and some kind of feeling which
was quite new to him. I suppose it was triu ph.

"Good-bye, and good luck," says he, and he was turning briskly

"Eh, Tim!"
"Yes, Jess"

"I jest think I was thinkin——"
"What, of Jess?"
"Why, as fair is fair all the world over, that as ye'd given me

ne, why——"
Here she stopped with some caution.
''Yes, Jess?"
"Why, I maun give ye anither."
[Dear me! a most imprudent thing for young women to be so beral. For the fact is, he caught Jessie Macfarlaue in both his

liberal For the fact is, he caught Jessie Macfarlane in both his honest arms]
"My air! says Jessie—meaning, of course, her "heart."
And this is how all the 3—th came to know about the matter.
For Tom Dobbles, one of the party which had that day determined to do honour to the British army, came tumbling into the colonel's court-yard, where Tim had gained the spurs of love in the shape of a kiss; and, in fact, Tom was so full of his news that he nearly run down the couple before he was sware of their presence.

Tom Dobbles did not stop to apologize; and Tim, at a later period in the day, hoped he had seen nothing—which was a little mistake on Tim's part Tom Dobbles blurts out, "Corporal—corporal! Yere's the chauce! The enemy's been and brought a minepounder behind that there mosque, just ayond our furthest water to. Ala't it a chance?"

pounder behind that there mosque, just ayong our sussess were get. Ain't it a chance?"

"Jest is. Jess," continues the corporal; "either that there ninepounder shall be spiked, or this here soldier shall be baggenet ed.
tood bye—which my hearts like a fest-best. Come along, 'tom."

"Laird, laird!" says Jessie, when she had watched Tim out of
sight; "I didna think I—I esteemed the young man so much as

CHAPTER LXL

MEWS.

And it was about the time when Tim Flat was going to do honou to the British army, that a spy from the enemy's camp, risking the enemy's bullets, one of which struck him, scrambled over the dwarf earth-work defences at Gubbine's battery, and fell wounded in the

earth-work deteaces as dustains a state, it renobes.

He fell near an officer.

That officer was Sir Clive St. Maur.

"Sahib," said the faithful Indian, and recognising the gentleman as an officer, for the uniforms were not yet worn out.

"Wounded?" said Clive, lifting the poor man up

"The great Brahma claims me! Sahib, tell the general a great army of Indians is approaching; and—and they are led by the

prophetess!"
"By whom?" asks Clive. The Indian's entry had not been perceived, and he had fallen in an angle of the treuches.

By the Indian mem-sahib, who married the English sahib, and who then went back to the Indians. Ha! Brahm'.—holy Brahm'!

Brahm'!"
"Great besvens!" eries the Christian; "is she approaching?"
"Brahm'! Brahm'!" cries the dying Hindon.
"Are you sure of this?"
"Brahm'! Brahm'!" Yes, salib. I have seen her!"

" Describe her."

(b) HAVELOCK ON THE LOOK OUT.—" Havelock on the look-out" was a emmon expression in India in 1857. The general had a peculiarly watch-ful expression when recomnoiting on horseback, as the reader will remark by reference to the engraving, which was sketched from life.

But with fainter and weaker cries the messenger fell, crying Brahm'! Brahm'!" till his words trailed away into the whisper of death.

A minute, and a picket removes the dead Indian.

A minute, and a picket removes the dead indian.

Five minutes, and the death is registered as that of a spy from without, shot in effecting an entrance to the garnson. No

papers.
An hour, and the messenger is buried.
Meanwhile, of what thicks Bir Clips St. Maur?
Dare he again play the part of traitor?
If he is a true gentleman he will report this information to

What can he do?

What dare he do?
Well, in his perplexity he sought out honest Phil Efflugham.
(To be continued in our next)

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

Afran the recent cold weather summer may be said to have opened anddenly upon us. Last week opened brilliantly, and crops that were looking backward have taken a good start. Peas and beaus are coming into bloom, and posters are showing well above

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Kitchen Garden.—Top broad beens as soon as the pods begin to form at the lower part of the stems. After a shower earth up successional crops. Sow the main crop of scarlet-runners. Additional pess may be got in for successions. If the weather continues dry give the drills a good watering. Prick out early sowings of broccoil to strengthen prior to final planting. Give caulificowers plenty of manure-water if large heads are required. Now additional seed to come in use in Ostober and November. Sow early horn carrots to draw young. Tain out onions, leaving the strongest four or five inches apart, and plant the trimmings if required. Sow and thin out parsley. Earth up putatoes. Sow and water radishes freely. Prick out early sowings of savoys and Scotch kale, and shade for a few days till the plants have taken fresh root. Remove the pots or covering of sea kale, and dig between the rows. I hin early crops of spinach. Plant tomatoes under a south wall or fence. Occumbers under hand classes to be pegged down as they advance in growth. When they require it, to be watered in the morning of a fine day: now seed for succession for gharkins. Destroy weeds.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Diwest fruit trees gradually of their superfluous shoots. The the syrings or engine for the destraction of insects; and cleanes trees from cobwebs, &c. Water strawperries freely, if growing in a dry situation.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Thin out annuals, leaving in each patch GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

shoots. Use the syntage of high to have a considered to the partial freely, if growing in a dry situation.

FLOWER GARDES.—Thin out annuals, issuing in each patch from three to six plants, according to the natural habit of each plant. In bedding-out plants, begis with caiccolaries, verbenay, scaled geraniums, &c. A lew branches stuck in the beds will be of service is protecting them from the drying effects of the bright sunshine, and will also protect on a cold night. For the mixed system, the Flower of the Day geranium, with the old Verbena Vences, is recommended; the variegated mint, with Emma, or any other such blue verbena; the light blue lobelis, resting on the foliage of the pink, ivy-leaved geranium—these give good contrasts of colour. Stake up carnations and photoses, and the up-shoots regolarly, as they spindle. Put in entrings of chryssotheniums in. a light soil, sad shade them. Thin out herbaceous plants. Continue to remove exuberant shoots of pinks. If insects appear, brush them off in preference to bruising them on the stems or buds. Water trees and shrue recently transplanted.

THE COMMANDER OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.

THE COMMANDER OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIDERY C. DACRES, C.B., now in command of the Channel fleet, was born in 1805, and is the son of Vice-Admiral Sir Rishard Dacres, G.C.B., nephew of another vice-admiral, and brother of General Sir Richard Dacres. He entered the navy in 1817, received his first commission in 1827, and was appointed in the following year to the Blonde, 40, Captain (afterwards Lord) Lyons During the aniumn of that same year he landed in command of a party of seasons near Marse Castle, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and, after erecting batteries, he was successful in reducing their fortifications. In 1836 he was appointed to the command of the Salamander steamship; and, for his services with this vessel off the north coast of Spain, during the Carlist war, he was promoted to the rank of post-apptain in Angust, 1847, when he joined the Lisbon squadron under Sir Charles Napier. On the 16th November following he was appointed to the St. Vincent, 120 guns, bearing the admirals flag; and in September, 1849. he took the command of the Leander. He was next appointed, in 1852, to the Sanspareil, one of the Channel squadron. In June, 1853 he was sent to the Mediterranean, to reinforce the fleet under Vice-Admiral Duadas. He entered the Black Sea with the allie of fleets, was present at the bombardment of Odesse, in April. 1854, accompanied Lord Lyons, his flag captain, to the Oircassian coast, and, after the fall of Redout Kaleh was engaged in strengthening that place against an expected attack by the Ryssians. Afterwards he assisted in disembarking the British army at Varna, and he commanded the Sanspareil in the combined stack of land and sea forces on Sebastopol, sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded. In her hull alone the Sanspareil received thirty-two shells. Lord Lyons wrote on this occasion as follows:—"The noble manner in which I was supported by the Sanspareil can never be forgotten by me, or by any one under my immediate cammande; nor can it fail to be a so Lyons wrote on this occasion as follows:

which I was supported by the Sansparell can never be forgotten by me, or by any one under my immediate command; nor can it fail to be a source of proud and pleasing reflection to you and all under your command to the end of your lives." On the 7th of July, 1856, Captain Dacres was appointed superintendent of Haslar Royal Hos-Usptain Dacres was appointed superintendent of Haslar Royal Hospital, and on the 25th of June, 1858, he was made admiral. The ships now under his command are the Edgar, flegship, 71 gune; the Warrior 40 guns; the Black Frizes, 41 guns; the Hetter, 34 guns; the Defence, 16 guns; the Frizes Consort and the Trinculo, gunboat and tender to the Eiger.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH ENVOY IN BECOTAN. Mr. Ashley Eden, British envoy to Bhootan, has been insulted by the chiefs of that State in public Dunbar. He was subsequently imprisoned, and compelled to sign a treaty ceding British Assam to

"HEMRY DUNBAR"—The publishers state that the whole of the first edition of this new movel, by the author of "Lady Audley's Scoret," has been completely exhausted on the first day of publication; and that a scood edition is in the press, and will be ready on Monday next. Admirers of Miss Braddon's prolific pen have much cause to rejoice in her popularly, the growth of which is now made more mentest than ever by the simultaneous issue of her writings in the French, German, and English languages. It is understood that Mr. Mudie and the leading library companies have taken unprecedentedly large numbers of "Henry Dunbar," the public inquiry for early copies of which has had no parallel amongst recent works of fiction.

recent works of fletion.

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A TALE OF A LAY FIGURE.

On Thursday night, an alarm was raised that a murder had been perpetrated in a house in a respectable locality in fleifast, and that the corpse of the victim had just been discovered. The body of the uni-ritinate man who had been so unfairly dealt with was found copcated in a box noder the bed in a room which was used by a young man—slogger in the house—as a sleeping apartment. As soon as the affair became public through this prison, seprent pot comen were brought to the scene of the supposed tragedy, for the purpose of inquiring into the matter, and secretaining, if possible, and bringing to justice, the cruel assassin. Great constention was orested in the meighbourhood. Anxious were the inquiries to find out the name, address appearance, occupation, &c, of the murdered man; but as these facts had not transpired up to the hony of going to press, we can only publish the following brief, yet dreadful, tale:—The young man alluded to had for a short time lodged in the house in question, and fin the room, concealed under his had, he observed a queer, coffic-shaped rough looking deal box. Often dighter look wistfully at the strange piece of furniture, for he could not get rid of a hankering suspicion that therein all was not well. On Thursday night, therefore, his curiosity, compled with the signerance suspicion, impulsed our lodger to draw the box gently and quickly from motorneath the box; but on rurther d-bate within himself, the young man made up his mind to cpun the lid. A TALE OF A LAY FIGURE. the bad Ms stopped. Ongestence whisperest to him that it was none of his bindness what was in the bux; but on turcher d-bate within himself, the young man made up his mind to gong the lid His beart throbbed! The ind to opened, but not a moment did he look at the embens! for, he read a moment did he look at the embens! for, he read horrors! there lay stretched at full length before him—a corpse! There could be to mistake about it; he was certain a foul and bloody murder had been committed—and here was the subappy victim! "The sileut language of the fact made its own chequent revelation" Vala would be the attempt to describe the horror depoted an the countenance of the second-floor lodger. To have lin with and upon a corpse was dreadful—in fact it was too much to bear. Now, the young man was determined to ferret out the mystery connected with the shocking speciacle he had seen in the dual box. Under such trying circumstances every one must give him credit for acting with so much coolness as he appears to have done. It would have been had policy, our counting lodger knew to have created an alarm in the house. He did not want the landlady to have the remotest suspicion of his discovery, for that must have been a rulmons to his plans. The young man, shortly after wirnes-ing the melancholy sight, put on his hat, and strolled about the streets, but when out of sight of his landlady's house, he made his way with burried steps, and a sense of palpitation in the heart, in search of a policeman to whom he micht relate his tragic story. Police were found and astended by the hexici young man, they proceeded to the apartment in which probably the unfortunate corpse had made its last struggle. The box was produced in the presence of the authorities, and then, with great solemnity, the lid was raised—when, surriy enough, an object worth notice presented isself. There lay the body, cold as ice, and though dumb it bore an expressive countenance. A titter from the police—followed by a loud laugh—induced the here of the same time the box; but, on further debate within himself

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Author. Strand Museum, London.—[Advertisement.]

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